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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Will Meet Arms Proposals

NRA Seeks Credit Reservoirs

Germany Atones for Assault

Irish State Outlaws O'Duffy

Washington to Land Machado

Gandhi Fasts Way Out of Jail

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sends Norman H. Davis back to Geneva with instructions that may break the disarmament deadlock. The Ambassador is directed to support, in the main, the British arms proposal, carrying a consultation pact, and the French thesis to the extent of favoring a joint international authority to supervise and control manufacture of war matériel. Each nation, through full knowledge, would derive a new sense of security. The United States will continue to make its chief fight for elimination of heavy offensive weapons. President Roosevelt feels something definite must be done this fall—It is reduction now or not for many over-armed years.

¶ Washington sees the NRA move to put fresh resources within the grasp of industry and business as they obey the recovery call. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson meets an obstacle in the path of his drive by taking up the subject of credit with officials of the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He finds the nation's bank system not responding promptly to the changed situation. The banker's reluctance, born of bitter experience, isn't overcome in a day. But Johnson means that manufacturer and merchant shall have the sinews amply to carry on—He is a Columbus out to find new continents of credit.

¶ Germany apologizes to the United States for an assault by a Nazi trooper on Dr. Daniel Mulvihill of New York in Unter den Linden. Mulvihill lifted his hat to the passing Nazi swastika banner, but did not make the full-arm Roman salute. Dr. Karl Ernst, leader of Nazi storm detachments in Berlin, makes the apology to American Ambassador William E. Dodd. A new decree allows foreigners a liberty they will like—They may register respect in their own home way.

¶ The Irish Free State does the expected and outlaws the Blue Shirts or National Guards. President de Valera sets up a military tribunal, with "life or death" powers, to try Gen. Eoin O'Duffy and any of his men who refuse to resign. O'Duffy says the Blue Shirts, unyielding, await not the judgment of de Valera but of the people—Yet there's some peaceful and wise way out, even for the irritated Irish.

¶ Lowell, Mass., finds the Blue Eagle a bird of good omen. The Monitor Man, scouting the NRA frontier, discovers that wages have gone up and that many people long idle are back at work. A spurt has come into business. He contacts Gastonia, N. C., a southern textile town, rival of Lowell, and finds the same situation. Mrs. Stefanie Wisniowski of Lowell was making $7 a week; now she makes $13. A great, shiny washing machine pushes its way into the kitchen—Thus are simple worlds being transformed.

¶ Havana leaders ask Cuba's Supreme Court to aid in extraditing former President Gerardo Machado and Cabinet members for murder and malfeasance. On the same day Washington tells Nassau it has no objection to General Machado being landed from a liner at some secret point near New York to avoid attack—The baseness or virtues even of Presidents depends upon whether their revolutions fail or succeed.

¶ Nova Scotia sees a new leader come to power in the hottest provincial election of years. Angus L. MacDonald, lawyer and former professor, carries the Liberals to a victory so sweeping that Premier Gordon S. Harrington, leading the Conservatives, barely saves his own seat in Cape Breton. MacDonald will be the second Roman Catholic to become Premier in the Province's history—Throughout Canada Liberal hope is suddenly a-wing.

¶ Detroit will not hear former President Hoover testify in its investigation into failure of two of its leading banks. Senator James Couzens, who suggested calling of Mr. Hoover, declares these national banks closed because of an attempt by conspirators to make millions through consolidating and pyramiding without the depositors' consent. The former President declines to become a witness, since his information is second hand—But the public demands that evidence of the most direct and searching kind be secured.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi, out of jail, breaks an eight-day fast with food. His year's sentence and restrictions are officially forgotten. An appeased appetite on his part had become India's big question. The Mahatma wins just as he has won before. Violence envelops him, he goes off his oats; violence vanishes, he returns to his muttons—Muttons, however, means not meat, but only the musty and mighty milk of the goat.

Industry's Whirring Wheels Open New Era in Palestine

Electric Plants, Cement and Brickmaking, Oil Refining, Soap Factories and Other Businesses Add Income to Orange and Olive Groves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Palestine is showing marked progress toward becoming an industrial land. Establishment of new industries is necessary to lessen the country's heavy adverse trade balance, now amounting to about £4,000,000.

Imports "for consumption" went up by more than £1,800,000 in 1932, whereas exports of Palestine produce only increased by about £700,000. But for an enormous increase in the export of specie—from £226,467 to £1,505,952—the adverse balance would have been much larger.

Palestine has a growing consuming population owing to increased immigration. There is said to be more money in the country than can be used immediately by the banks in ordinary commercial enterprise. The amount on deposit is estimated at present at about £7,000,000, owners of capital recently introduced into the country being for the most part content to leave it on deposit until they can find some safe and profitable investment.

Hitherto the chief forms of investment have been in the planting of orange groves and in building. But now a definite increase is seen in the establishment of a variety of industries which exploit the raw materials of the country and of others which at first sight would seem impracticable because of the lack of raw materials.

In the first category are the making of cement, bricks and tiles for building, the generating of electricity for power in the absence of coal and oil, soap making and edible-oil extraction and refining, extraction of chemicals from the Dead Sea, the latter an industry which is rapidly progressing.

Among industries developed for home consumption, in spite of the necessity for importing raw materials, the making of containers is a good example. The cardboard is not produced locally, yet a growing industry has been developed, the factors primarily responsible for its success being the expert knowledge which the managers brought with them and the skill the workers acquired for the most part while learning the processes.

Palestine now has a host of such new industries, many of them built up by men who entered the country under the category of those in possession of £500, or in some cases of as little as £250, who were able to prove that they had sufficient skill

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Acts to Quash Federal Bank Inquiry Denied

Democratic Leader Points to Need of Making Investigation Thorough

Insistent intimations that Democrats had used pressure to quash federal investigation of the closed Federal National Bank received a sharp denial today from one of the leading Democrats of the State.

This politician, whose name has been linked indirectly with the bank, declared that the two years which elapsed since the closing of the bank and the first indictment had given wing to accusations of ulterior pressure working to thwart the inquiry.

Yet, he explained, the reason for this delay is obvious. Thousands of transactions had to be negotiated preliminary to the indictment. The handling of these indictments so they would offer no loophole was a long procedure. Bankers, if they are guilty of misconduct in their office, manipulate their books so cleverly, he said, that time is required to detect any malpractice.

This political leader, who has been accused of discouraging continued investigation through his activity at Washington, declared today he had actually pressed Mr. Frederick Tarr, United States Attorney at Boston, to promote the investigation in order that the confidence of the public in its banks should not be shattered by guilty persons escaping justice.

First Tangible Evidence

The indictment yesterday of Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the closed bank, is the first tangible evidence of the federal investigation that has kept a large corps of agents busy for more than a year. The first indictment is based, according to federal authorities on the following charges:

First—On a note dated Sept. 1, 1930, discounted at the Federal National Bank on Sept. 2, 1930, which would have become outlawed next month. The note is for $29,458.82, is made by "John V. O'Leary" and the complaint alleges that "O'Leary" is a "straw" and that the transaction was for the benefit of Mulloney.

Second—A note for $29,458.81, discounted on Sept. 30, 1930, and dated Dec. 13, 1929, which, it is claimed, is a clerical error. It has the same alleged "straw" maker and is said to have been paid by the bank for Mulloney's benefit.

Third—Wilful misapplication of $38,700 by Mulloney, by purchasing

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Mrs. Wisniowski Gets New Washing Machine And Peter Papadokas 89 Cents 'For Nothing' Through NRA Boom in Busy New England City

Lowell, in the Industrial Merrimack Valley, Finds Textile Code Good

Feels Wide Benefits

News from the economic front in industrial centers of eastern United States, where the battle for recovery is being fought under the NRA flag, is to be reported by one of the Washington correspondents of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in a series of nine stories, the second of which follows.*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 23 — The NRA Blue Eagle has been a bird of good omen to Lowell, here in the heart of the industrial Merrimack Valley—of that there can be no doubt.

This verdict is rendered on every hand, from the casual man in the street, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, the mill agent, the textile operative, the department store manager, to the local social service agency.

From the outskirts of town, where the first gasoline service station attendant told me how NRA had increased his wages, and caused the hiring of another worker, right to the editors of the local Lowell papers, the story was the same. The NRA has been a tremendous benefit —so far. There is some reservation in that "so far." What the future holds is not quite clear. But of the immediate past and the present there can be no doubt.

And while the verdict is being rendered for Lowell the same thing must be said of southern cotton mills. Gastonia, North Carolina, by all accounts is enjoying the same sort of a boom today, that Lowell is.

To express the whole thing graphically, one might take the case of Mrs. Stefanie Wisniowski. She

Loss of Blue Eagle 'Up To' Washington

PEOPLE who violate the NRA provisions are to lose their Blue Eagle.

They will not, however, be deprived of it willy nilly by local administrators, lest mistakes occur.

Washington ultimately will be the judge.

Mistakes already have occurred.

The soft coal men are still laggard on their code and evidently are waiting for the recovery administration to write one for them.

With coal and automobile codes in this week, the "big five" will be complete.

Retail stores to the tune of 1,500,000 and affecting 5,000,000 employees are next in line with hearings already opened.

Thousands Get More Pay and Business Gains Decided Impetus

Duplicated In South

stands for the NRA—though it is doubtful if she quite realizes what she symbolizes. But anyway, for her it is all an unalloyed success.

You see, Mrs. Wisniowski has had her eyes on the illuminated windows of Lowell department stores for lo, these many months. In one of them has stood a beautiful object of copper and nickel—the same kind of thing that you see in the kitchens of those lordly folk who speak American without a Polish accent, as represented in the five-cent magazines. It is a washing machine.

One day, not long since, hard-working men in Washington sat down and signed a document known as the Woollen Textile Code, and oddly enough, about that same time, the washing machine disappeared from the show-case window. You will search for it in vain there. But if you will climb the outside wooden stairway that is the only practical means of ingress to Mrs. Wisniowski's third floor, three-room tenement, you will find the machine, resplendent, shining like a Christmas tree.

The textile code gave higher wages and shorter hours, and this is one

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Timid Bankers Hurt NRA By Rigid Credits

Reluctance to Liberalize Commercial Loans Puts Drag on Recovery

Way Out Is Sought

Proposes R. F. C. Backing in Plan to Mobilize Financial Help for Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The ever-broadening scope of the NRA drive was today taking the commercial banking system of the United States within the fold of national forces coöperating for the recovery rehabilitation of the United States.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson late yesterday announced that he was studying methods of meeting the latest obstacle which has appeared in the pathway of the recovery drive in the form of reluctant commercial credit and had broached the subject of credit thawing to officials of the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

He accompanied his announcement with an explanation that the nation's banking system had not responded as promptly and as generously to the changed situation resulting from the NRA drive as was necessary to make it a success.

Although there was nothing definitely available today as to the details of the proposed plan for credit mobilization, it was understood that officials are working along the lines of system whereby R. F. C. credit could be used to back up commercial loans made by banks to industries and trades within the blue-eagle fold for maintaining a wage-paying production program.

New Open Shop Definition

A new administrative interpretation of the "open shop" provisions of the recovery act was in the offing today as a method of breaking the deadlock which is temporarily delaying adoption of fair competition codes for both automobile and soft coal industries.

In the past, NRA officials explain, the "open shop" has been open only to non-union labor. The new interpretation might permit a manufacturer or mill operator to continue the "open shop" under an absolute prohibition against the dismissal of any man for union membership.

Labor, it is thought, might find this acceptable, since nothing would then prevent them from seeking to unionize all employees of the particular factory or mine involved. However, the employer would still be free to continue non-union labor on his pay roll.

A further development of extreme importance to every shopkeeper and merchant throughout the nation who flies the Blue Eagle on his window was a declaration by the General that the NRA has not delegated its punitive powers to local authorities and that no local agent has the right to take an emblem off a window without first obtaining authority from Washington.

Case of Wrong Tack

This position was taken following reports from several sections of the country of punitive action taken by local agents of the NRA against alleged violators. An example of the danger of such local action is found in a report from a town in Tennessee which tells of a merchant whose Blue Eagle was removed by the local authority for refusing to close his shop at 6:30. The merchant in question had taken on extra help to keep his store open the usual time. All others in town had shut early to avoid this. In other words the one man who was actually living up to the spirit of the Blue Eagle was deprived of its protection.

General Johnson is unquestionably determined to punish violations of the blue-eagle rules. But he indicated yesterday that his first consideration will be absolute justice. His eagle has claws for real offenders, but wings to protect those who are sincerely doing their best to aid.

In clarifying General Johnson's statement on this subject Mr. Thomas S. Hammond, executive director of the blue-eagle division of NRA said in part:

Case Clearly Stated

"The National Recovery Administration in Washington has not delegated its authority to punish violators of the President's agreement to any local agency. No one has the power to take back the Blue Eagle except upon specific instructions from Washington.

"Local authorities are instructed and encouraged to investigate and report to their state recovery boards upon all violations. Further, they are encouraged in each case to attempt to reach an understanding with the employer involved, so that he may comply with the President's agreement without having to resort to Washington.

"The President's agreement sets no maximum limit on the weekly business hours of a store or service operation. In fact, in Paragraph 2 of the agreement the employer agrees not to reduce these hours below 52 in any week.

"In some communities merchants are making local agreements to restrict the weekly hours of operation of all retail stores, and in some cases local authorities are punishing those

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Gandhi's Release Gives Free Rein For His Policies

Indian Officials Decide to End Imprisonment of the Mahatma

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 23 — Mahatma Gandhi was released unconditionally today from the Poona Civil Hospital, whither he had been sent from the Yeroda jail.

This release, it is understood here, has been on the grounds of health, and the Mahatma is thus free once more to pursue whatever course he chooses.

He was serving one year's simple imprisonment for refusal to give an undertaking to remain within the limits of the Poona municipality and refrain from political activities.

The dispute with the Government which led to this situation was characteristic. After completing last May a 21-day self-imposed fast undertaken to persuade fellow Hindus to improve their treatment of their "untouchable" co-religionists, Mr. Gandhi proposed to revert to his political pro-Nationalist campaign.

He informed the Government that he was about to start a march from his home in Ahmedabad to preach "individual" civil disobedience to law. This was an offense under the existing regulation for maintenance of order passed last year by the Provincial Legislative Council, the members of which are mostly Indians.

As the Government was anxious to interfere as little as possible with his social service work for the untouchables, Mr. Gandhi received in prison what were considered adequate facilities for this purpose.

When previously detained as a political as opposed to a criminal offender he had been allowed to receive as many visitors as he liked. The numbers so received proved so considerable, however—in one week totaling 64—that limits on this occasion were imposed in the interests of jail discipline. He was thus permitted to have two visitors daily instead of an unlimited number, also to receive and dispatch a specified number of letters. This he considered inadequate and he had since been on a hunger strike.

O'Duffy's Blue Shirts Banned by Free State

DUBLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gen. Eoin O'Duffy left the fate of his national guard up to the "verdict of the people" today after the Government had banned the recently organized Blue Shirts.

When proscription was first promised because the guardsmen defied a decree forbidding parades in uniform, General O'Duffy said his military organization would not dissolve, but when he learned last night that it was proclaimed illegal, he declared: "I have nothing to say except that the national guard awaits the verdict of the people."

Unless they resign, the Blue Shirts will be liable to arraignment by a military tribunal reëstablished by the Government to act under the drastic Public Safety Act. Col. Francis Bennett is president of the court and its personnel is the same as the one set up under the administration of former President William T. Cosgrave. It will consider political charges. Even opponents of the Government chuckled today over the adroitness of the Cabinet in naming members of the tribunal.

Colombia Leaders Named

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 23 (By U. P.)—Two Liberal Party leaders, Carlos Tirado and Macias Moises Prieto, have been elected presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, respectively.

Roosevelt Renews Drive for Action On Disarmament

Instructs Davis to Press for International Board to Control Matériel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 23—Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, will return to Geneva for the next meeting of the arms limitation conference with instructions from President Roosevelt to press for general supervision and control of war matériel manufacture by a joint international authority.

These instructions were given Mr. Davis by the President at a conference at Hyde Park yesterday, when the Ambassador-at-Large and Mrs. Davis were luncheon guests at the summer White House. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Davis left here for New York, whence they will go to Washington for conference between the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and Mr. Davis, before the latter returns to Europe for the meeting of the steering committee of the conference.

It is known that both the President and Mr. Davis are hopeful of breaking the deadlock in Geneva, and that they anticipate that the general European situation is conducive to such an accomplishment, despite apparent obstacles.

Essentials for Security

In informed quarters it was said that the United States stand would continue against the use of offensive weapons, like heavy mobile artillery and bombing airplanes, holding that as their use is restricted land fortifications become relatively stronger.

The Administration believes that under the supervisory plan which the French sponsored at the last meeting of the conference, the way would be found to prevent disarmament treaty violations and that each nation, through knowledge of what other nations were doing, would derive a sense of security it never felt before.

The arms supervisory plan is expected to become an integral part of the program of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, for the conference, and would guarantee to each country the necessary armament forces to protect it from invasion.

Full Data on Armament

The conference will reconvene on Oct. 16. When it meets, Mr. Davis is instructed to emphasize that even after a treaty is signed, a survey of each nation's armament would have to be made by the Arms Control Commission and that disarmament would not begin until the exact status of world armament was known.

The program, if adopted, would have practically no effect on the present forces of the United States, either army or navy. The size of the United States Army is negligible in comparison with those of European nations and it is merely building up its navy toward the treaty strength allowed under the London Naval Agreement. It has a considerable way to go before it reaches the treaty level.

Following his conference with the President, Mr. Davis said he had never discussed war debts with the European powers and would not do so upon his return to Europe. He added he had never had authority, and does not now possess authority to enter into such discussions.

The President left here at 10 o'clock this morning for an 80-mile trip to the Boy Scout Camp near Narrowsburg, followed by a dozen motorcars containing newspapermen, secret-service operatives and state police. The camp is in Sullivan County on the Delaware River, which forms the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The President expects to return to Hyde Park this evening. The camp, which is used as a summer vacation ground by the Boy Scouts, was obtained for them by Mr. Roosevelt six years ago.

Nova Scotia Rejects Harrington Régime In Liberal Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 23—The Conservative Government of Premier G. S. Harrington was defeated by the youthful college professor, Dr. Angus L. MacDonald, Liberal leader, yesterday.

This was the seventeenth general election in this Province, and all Cabinet Ministers with the exception of Premier Harrington himself and Mr. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, were defeated.

The election was the hottest campaign in the Province's history. Two ballot boxes were stolen in the Premier's constituency and his election is in doubt.

Fist fights and general disorder were conspicuous in many county elections and excitement was exceptionally high.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23 (AP)—Final standing of parties as a result of the Nova Scotia provincial election follows:

Liberals elected: Guysboro, Halifax, five; Lunenburg, two; Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Cumberland, one; Pictou, two; Antigonish, Inverness, Richmond, Cape Breton Center. Total 21.

Conservatives elected: Queens, Colchester, two; Cumberland, one; Cape Breton North, Cape Breton West, Cape Breton South, Cape Breton East, Victoria.. Total 9.

Major Air Lines Increase Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The air transport business is booming. Passengers carried on three major air lines operated by North American Aviation increased 68 per cent during the first seven months of 1933 as compared with the same period in 1932, Mr. Ernest R. Breech, president, revealed in a statement made public yesterday.

Each of the lines—Transcontinental and Western Air, Eastern Air Transport and Western Air Express—established a record for passengers carried in the seven-month period, Mr. Breech said.

Revenue passengers flown on the lines, whose network straddles the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with feeder routes branching off at several points, totalled 55,173 from January to July, 1933, as compared with 32,887 in the same period last year. Express pounds carried in the former period amounted to 207,405, as against 54,006 in the latter period, an increase of 284 per cent.

Brazilian Assembly Called

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 23 (By U. P.)—A constitutional assembly has been called by President Vargas, to meet Nov. 15. Meetings will be held in the old Chamber of Deputies room at Tiradentes Palace,

British Jobless Get Garden Plots In Self-Help Plan

Pigs and Poultry to Be Kept by Enterprising Men of Full-Time Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—Progress in settling unemployed to work on the land was reported by a joint committee representing the Society of Friends, the National Allotments Society, county officials, and voluntary organizers at a recent conference held here.

The committee was represented by Sir Francis Acland, who said he attached great importance to the provision of schemes of different sizes from the allotment stage upward—spare-time holdings, part-time holdings, and full-time holdings.

He reported that in the Rhondda Valley five men had been fitted up with complete holdings for poultry farming. The estimated cost was £300 a man. The next stage was "three acres and a cow" in a new dress. The experiment was in a derelict Staffordshire pottery village. Two men had been set up with greenhouses for cultivation of early vegetables, mainly salads. Their greenhouses cost £84 each. Three other men had been started with poultry and pens.

Another scheme, he said, was to help village people in Oxford, Berkshire and Hampshire. The people would continue to live in their houses without removal and have land for keeping poultry and pigs.

Fifteen men had been selected in three different areas and they were starting with pigs and poultry, the cost varying from £25 to £30 a man. The committee was prepared to allocate up to £500 for this scheme if necessary.

It is on smaller grade schemes that the committee has given most assistance in the provision of quarter-acre plots and the allocation of £5 a man for timber to build poultry pens and to provide chickens and seeds for the garden portion.

One other experiment is being conducted in Sussex communally by five men who have been provided with a bungalow and 12 acres. Sir Francis explained that he had great hope of this experiment as meeting the case of unemployed other than artisans, such as lawyers, architects, accountants. They were getting the land idea and working together making for themselves a new civilization, carrying out their own efforts on their own land.

Federal Relief Funds to Put Jobless Teachers Back to Work

Reopening of Many Closed Rural Schools Also Promised in Communication to State Governors Authorized by President Roosevelt

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Unemployed school-teachers will be put back to work and schools reopened in many rural communities through the use of federal relief funds, just authorized by President Roosevelt.

The point has been reached where the Federal Government must either aid state school systems financially or must give direct relief to thousands of unemployed teachers. It has been decided to permit teachers to give their services on the basis of their relief needs, thereby restoring educational facilities to the school children in many communities at the same time.

This program of work relief for the teachers of the nation was announced today by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. The plan applies chiefly to rural elementary schools. Some funds will be available for wages to needy unemployed persons competent to teach adults to read and write English in the cities as well as the country. Communications went out yesterday to all state governors and state relief administrators authorizing them to use federal funds to reëmploy jobless teachers.

80,000 Unemployed

After a survey of the states, it was estimated that 80,000 public school teachers are unemployed. Fifteen or more states reported curtailed school terms, in some instances "to the vanishing point." Rural schools in the south central and the south Atlantic states have been hit the hardest.

Reports from one state showed that out of approximately 2000 schools, 178 will not open this fall, depriving more than 2000 pupils of educational facilities. Nearly 500 schools in the state will open for only four months or less, while only a small percentage will hold the regular nine-month term. These curtailments will result in approximately one-sixth of the teachers being out of jobs, with many of them dependent on public aid for relief.

The relief is to be confined only to the minimum salaries for teachers. It cannot be used for building, repairs, text books or supplies. "It is most emphatically not the intention of the relief administration to subsidize the school system in any community or to relieve school officials of their responsibility," Mr. Hopkins declared.

A plan to send students back to college through subsidies from the relief fund was proposed to the President last week by Mr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Uni-

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Virginia Coast Hit By Disastrous Storm; Liner in Distress

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23 (AP)—The Hampton Roads area and near-by resorts were swept by the most disastrous northeast storm on record here today, forcing hundreds of persons to flee from high tides backed in by winds of hurricane force.

Cottages at Willoughby and in some sections of Ocean View were flooded and at Virginia Beach the tide was swirling five feet deep along Atlantic Avenue, the principal street. Calls were sent to the navy and coast guard for the rescue of about 100 persons who had taken refuge in the ferry terminal at Willoughby and cottages near by.

An S O S from the Eastern Steamship liner Madison with more than 90 persons aboard, 37 of whom are passengers, sent a coast guard cutter plowing to her aid off Cape Charles, Va. The cruiser Indianapolis has been ordered to stand by.

The faint call for help said the forward deck house of the coastwise steamer was washed away and that the craft was in immediate need of assistance. The ship left New York for Norfolk yesterday. A second S O S followed.

Reports from along the eastern seaboard told of thousands of dollars worth of damage by the hurricane. Communication along the entire Maryland shore was cut off at an early hour.

Mr. R. H. Weightman, weather bureau forecaster, said the storm had done the unusual for a disturbance originating in the tropics by striking north of Cape Hatteras with great intensity. He said the disturbance was near "hurricane intensity," but that no winds had been reported to observers here as yet which would put it in that category.

However, at the Navy Department, officials of the Bureau of Aeronautics asserted that at 8 a. m., E. S. T., the storm off the Virginia Capes had reached "force 10—the most severe recording of a storm." It was described as a "hurricane."

British Ornithologists Worried, Sea Bird 'Cruised' By at 70 M. P. H.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Racing over the English Channel in a speedboat at more than 60 m. p. h., Mr. Angus Miller was overtaken and rapidly left behind by a small sea bird.

Mr. Miller was surprised. So were bird authorities. As the speedboat must have been travelling at more than 60 m. p. h., being in the process of breaking a record, the speed at which the bird swept past suggested that its cruising speed must have been nearly 70 m. p. h. This is worrying bird authorities as it upsets all present theories as to the speed of every type of sea bird. Nobody appears to know what species the record breaker could have been.

The only English birds which have been known to achieve speeds of that magnitude are land birds. The swift can reach such a speed with little difficulty, while the falcon has been known to catch the swift on the level.

In a dive an eagle is said to reach a velocity of 100 m. p. h. But a cruising speed of 70 is considered rare for any bird. Homing pigeons are "clocked in" at averages of 50 m. p. h. over long distances.

Puerto Rico Lays Plan For Emergency Relief

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23 (By U. P.)—Plans have been completed for Puerto Rican emergency relief for between 20,000 and 30,000 families, Mr. Alan Johnstone, field representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, announced before departing for the United States.

Approximately $900,000, of which Puerto Rico will contribute a third, is to be spent in taking care of needy families between Labor Day and the first of next year. Jobless will be employed by the relief administration at $1 a day for an eight-hour day.

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Things Present

Students of English will find amusement in "'Pidgin' English" on the Editorial page.

Odell Shepard tells about the hermit who went to market, on the Home Forum page. And the picture, near by, of the Matterhorn will repay study.

An invitation to visit the Windy City is extended to Boston's most illustrious squirrel. Read about it on the inside back page.

The fourth article in the Baby's First Year series appears today on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week. (Readers, by the way, are invited to send in meritorious cartoons from their local papers, for this latter feature.)

New Washing Machines Add To New England NRA Boom

(Continued from Page 1)

of the fruits. The two small Wisniowski boys do not exactly make obesience to the thing, when they come in from selling newspapers on the streets. But they grin at it as they pass, and their mother smiles fondly at them, and it, too.

What a lovely object a washing machine is, after all! Why, that machine, from the family's point of view, would be practically worth the price if it did nothing but illuminate its own corner. The first major expenditure in four years—and what hard years! Two big delivery men came grunting up the outside steps with the enormous crate, and laughed when they saw the gathered family.

"Yep," they said, "maybe this here New Deal is a-going to win out yet, lady!"

And the Polish neighbors came in, and Mrs. Wisniowski served them Polish delicacies of sorts, and then started the machine. . . . Ah, well, if Papa Wisniewski could only have seen that; he would have been satisfied then, once for all, that his little boys were really going to be Americanized, the way the teacher told them to, in this awe-inspiring New World.

Mrs. Wisniowski is only one of some 4000 woolen textile operatives in Lowell, out of a total of 15,000 or more textile workers. Before the code, she worked 49 hours a week, running her clacking looms in the noisy aisle between the rows of machines in an atmosphere that hardly could be called well ventilated. For doing this she received between $7 and $9 a week. Massachusetts has minimum wage laws, but they have no teeth—they merely prescribe that firms which do not pay the required wages shall have their names posted. A lot of good that did Mrs. Wisniowski!

Then the Blue Eagle Came

But now, suddenly, she is under the minimum wage provision of the textile code, with a Blue Eagle protecting her! She is working only 40 hours, which means Saturdays off—imagine Saturdays off with those little Wisniowskis around her—and she is getting the whole of $13 a week. Naturally she has purchased a washing machine. Who could help it under such circumstances? Maybe it is a little rash—it will take a long time to pay those installments—but under the circumstances human nature could not resist.

The immediate effect of the enlarged textile pay envelope on the local stores has been strikingly manifest. The records of the Bon Marche department store, for example, show that 42 washing machines were sold on installments during June. The figures since then have doubled.

Something for Nothing

But this only tells part of the story. Last May the pay roll of 100 Lowell firms was $1,293,917. In July, it was $1,875,818. In June, a year ago, only 11,250 textile workers were employed. Today the number is nearer 15,000!

Here is what happened in the case of one Greek worker. Lowell, it might be mentioned, used to have one of the largest Greek colonies in the United States. Probably it was the largest 25 years ago. One of the second generation of this colony has been doing piece work for the Boott cotton mills. Last week he received a pay check for $13, as against the $12.11 he received three weeks ago. This is what the voucher read,

"For piece work, $12.11.

"Contribution, 89c."

"Geewiz," said Peter Papadokas—as the tale is told—when he cashed this voucher in the Market Street Greek colony, "Lookit, boys! I got 89 cents for nothing!"

Why Business Picks Up

Multiply the added amount in Peter's pay envelope by that of all the other textile workers of Lowell and you see why the butcher, the baker, the dry goods stores of Lowell have been doing a thriving business since the NRA started its work in Washington.

Of course, another chapter of the NRA is that all these retail shops have their code, too, and their Blue Eagles. They are hiring more help and working shorter hours. Just how far it will all go nobody is predicting. But people are holding their breath. . . .

One question frequently asked is what the wage earners are doing with their increased earnings. For one thing, the reports indicate a revival of installment buying.

Many economists expressed the hope that four years of hard times would eliminate installment buying from the American scene, or at any rate greatly reduce it. First-hand observation, so far as Lowell is concerned, with the statistics not all in yet, indicates that installment buying has taken a big spurt forward once more.

Getting in on Ground Floor

Possibly this is because customers believe prices are going up, and that this is the time to buy. Another reason may be that the desires of four hard years are at last being gratified. At any rate, there has been a revival here of the basic human desire to get into debt—judging by specific reports.

For example, Lowell has a local credit association, to which 90 per cent of all the retail stores belong. When a customer wants to establish a credit account at a store, the latter calls up the credit association and asks it to investigate the shopper's financial standing.

In July, 1932, the association got 618 such inquiries. But in July, 1933 the figure was 894. This is a jump of just 276 over the record a year ago.

Shops are reported to be much more conservative in the matter of granting credit than they were in the boom days before the 1929 market smash, and the great debacle.

Mrs. Wisniowski got her washing machine, but in her case the card index of the credit association showed a record of faithful payments on other goods. Others are not so fortunate. Nevertheless shops of Lowell report individually increases in installment buying of electric refrigerators and kitchen cabinets, and similar equipment, while radio stores report the turning in of old models for new ones.

Lowell Picture Duplicated

The picture in Lowell has its counterpart in other textile centers, particularly in the South. For years, there has been bitter rivalry between New England and Carolina mills. Cheaper labor drew the textile industry away from northern factory towns. It is explained, for example, that hard times did not start in Lowell in 1929, but in 1923.

Here are some of the great mills that deserted Lowell at that time, chiefly for the low-paid Southern territory: The Hamilton mill with 1800 workers; the Massachusetts Company with 1500; the Pepperell firm; half the force of the Merrimac Company; the Saco-Lowell mill, with its 3000 workers; the Appleton factory; the Lowell Bleachery; the Tremont & Suffolk. All told, the 1930 census showed that Lowell had lost 12,000 in population.

Now the textile code has been signed by North and South alike, greatly equalizing this wage competition. Lowell has filled its old textile factories with new industries, largely shoe companies.

Shared in the South

The spurt in business that has come to this big city in the heart of the Merrimac Valley has been shared in the new industrial South. The heart of the South's combed yarn manufacturing center is Gaston County, North Carolina, home of 104 textile plants, a majority of which are in Gastonia. A week after the NRA textile code went into effect that town presented the same changed appearance as its northern counterpart.

In Gastonia the workers are native-born whites, only two generations removed from the mountaineer folk of the Piedmonts. Today they are rejoicing in the benefits of the "less work and more pay" plan, like the Polish, Greek and Lithuanian colonies of Lowell.

The 25,000 mill operatives of Gastonia live for the most part in little wooden houses, raised a couple of feet above the ground, on stilts. They have been accustomed to work from 55 to 70 hours a week, and they are finding it hard to believe that they will now receive more pay for 40 hours, than for longer days.

An Incredible Event

Five eight-hour days a week, with Saturday and Sunday off, seems to be the general schedule, as it is in Lowell. The arrival of the five-day week seems an incredible event, but one to which they have shown an astonishing adaptation.

Reports indicate a better feeling between workers and employers under the new arrangement. Some of the mill owners, who opposed the code at first, also seem reconciled. Mr. A. G. Myers, banker and textile executive of Gastonia, for example, declares the program will cause "a revival of business such as none of us has ever seen."

Gastonia storekeepers, like those in Lowell, report a pickup in business already. Even before local operatives had drawn their first increased pay envelope, trade began to improve. The week-end afterward found stores crowded with customers.

The textile code was the first signed in America. In so far as its experience teaches, the whole community, North or South, is shown to benefit when the new purchasing power is released.

The NRA Barrage

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Johnson Explains His Stand On Ways of Enforcing Code

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The statement made by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson yesterday on opening the NRA hearing on the code proposed for retail merchants follows, in part:

This is one of the most significant hearings that we have had, one of the most significant codes. The application of the National Industry Recovery Act is not exactly the same to industry that it is to trade, but it would be impossible to apply this act only to various segments of the economic structure. It must apply to all.

It must apply to all because industries are in some sense in competition with each other. Certainly, trades are in some sense in competition with each other, and surely the various merchandising outlets are in competition with each other.

The essential idea of the National Industrial Recovery Act is one that has been long considered in this country. During the war, the industries of the country did get together, and by making common concessions and applying the general rule of equity accomplished a very great object. Our object now is not the same as the object then, but the lesson that was learned then was that it is possible, by coöperation, to attain a great national object.

Not Talking Boycott

Now this country goes off lots of times on slogans and catchwords, and there is a good deal of editorial comment recently condemning the boycott. I am not talking about boycott. Boycott is where, to obtain some vicious end, a group of people concentrate on one man for some particular purpose. It is not, a policy that we want to have anything to do with. But we have appealed to the people of this country to patronize those people who are coöperating, to the end we are seeking to attain, and we have asked them to buy under the Blue Eagle.

That is not boycotting, and any one who wants to take advantage of the word "boycott" to make it seem other than what it is, is welcome to it, but we are going right on, suggesting first that the people do buy under the Blue Eagle, and next where you find that Blue Eagle in the window, and we have proved after a patient public hearing that the Blue Eagle is put in the window there merely to take advantage of the law, and merely to take advantage of the leadership of the President of the United States, and merely to take advantage of the public faith in the high purposes of our industrialists and merchants, we are going to move in there and take that eagle off that window.

We are not asking any violent measures against those people who, for one reason or another, cannot put the Blue Eagle up. We have provided here for those cases of individual hardship, and we have provided here for whole classes who feel that the requirement is too stiff for them to come in here in public hearings and make their case as to hardship and have the provisions of a particular agreement modified to meet their case.

There is one point I will clear up because there have been a great many obscure statements about it, and that is the attitude of the Administator toward prices. First of all, you men all know the approaches toward "forward buying"; that there is a tremendous upward movement in the trade.

Killing the Goose

The National Industrial Recovery Act will increase the cost of manufacturing and distribution, but simply because there is an upward tendency in the increase of cost does not mean that everybody is going to mark up their goods in anticipation of cost increase for the purpose of reaping an expedient profit by a sort of speculative pricing of goods.

We have simply asked the people to cover themselves by the cost of complying with this law, and we ask that they do not go beyond that and start in running an upward price movement, because, if you do that, you just kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

You have to encourage the upward movement of prices and of prices to cover cost, but to discourage any tendency to an upward movement of prices beyond that, and discourage speculation. That is not difficult. It will not sound difficult to seasoned merchandisers like you, because you know what the price structure should be. This presents immediately the issue of what are you going to do about it.

Our purpose is to be fair about everything. That is our first and highest purpose. The limits of the law in which we operate are very clear, and we are going to stick to the limits of that law and execute it without fear or favor.

Indian Labor Only On $2,800,000 Work For Reservations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Indians alone are to be employed on public works projects on Indian Reservations or for the benefit of Indians, Mr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announced today.

Approximately 150 buildings are involved in the $2,800,000 public works program for Indian services, including reservation day schools, teachers' cottages an dhospitals on many different reservations.

The limitation of labor on Indian service buildings to actual Indians is part of the new commissioner's policy to prevent exploitation of the Indian by whites in every possible respect. In the past, contracts for Indian buildings too often have been an opportunty for fat profits—not to Indians—but to white men.

Instead of the usual method of contracts the work is to be handled by the Indian Office. Only Indians will be employed in actual labor and white technical help will be called in only if Indians capable of doing the work cannot be found.

Indian architectural forms will be used and the style of the buildings will be adapted to their surroundings. Mr. Collier expects that a large number of now idle Indians will be employed under his plans.

Negro Worker Asks Share of NRA Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Crystallizing into action complaints from all parts of the United States that Negro workers are being excluded from the benefits of the National Recovery Administration, the National Urban League is sponsoring formation of national, state and local councils to ascertain the facts and organize public opinion, according to Mr. T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations.

Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, has accepted the post of chairman of the national council, and other prominent men and women from all parts of the country will take part in the work, Mr. Hill said.

Bankers Hurt NRA By Rigid Credits

(Continued from Page 1)

who breach this agreement by removal of the NRA insignia.

"This is not only a usurpation of power with regard to the insignia, as explained above, but is also contrary to the spirit of the President's agreement, which is to increase employment by shortening the hours of individual employees without reducing the number of hours of store or service operations."

Does Not Blame Bankers

General Johnson did not blame the bankers for their failure to cooperate as he believes they must. He did not consider it "deliberate" but said it was "just hold-over timidity from the experiences of the last year or two.

"The trouble with the whole country is that for the last four years there has been lack of confidence and a downward spiral. The object of this NRA program is to create an upward spiral and I think when we get that going the banks will go along with it."

As the administrator discussed the credit situation he was told of specific instances in which business men for lack of bank aid had found it difficult to meet pay-roll increases occasioned by the addition of employees under the NRA pledges.

"No such cases have come before me," the administrator commented, "but I will pass on them if they do.

"If a man is in that financial state I don't believe the NRA is going to give him the final push over the cliff."

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NRA WE DO OUR PART

The big blue pencil we use to mark our suits down is getting shorter and shorter.

But we've sharpened the point again in order to strengthen our current SUIT CLEARANCE — further reinforcements from higher prices.

Here's the picture as it looks today:

302 were $55
516 were $50
711 were $45
$35 now!

106 were $60
216 were $55
477 were $50
$40 now!

213 were $75
93 were $70
292 were $65
217 were $60
$45 now!

▲

We hadn't intended to speak of the "broken lots" reduced to $30—but with what the big blue pencil did yesterday, the selection looks good!

241 were $35
416 were $40
392 were $45
287 were $50
193 were $55
$30 now!

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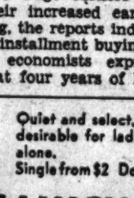

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Great 474-Mile Road, Washington To Boston, Urged

Superhighway Would Pass Through Six States and Around Big Cities

A four-lane, superhighway from Boston to Washington may emerge from NIRA's horn of plenty.

At least that is the intention of the Association of the Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States, which, according to Mr. Lee Grover, secretary and treasurer of this group, has indorsed the project.

Reports, which had the project already approved by the eight states through which it would pass, appear to be premature, for inquiry indicates at least the highway officials of Massachusetts and Rhode Island uninformed about the proposal.

But the association has a blueprint preliminary plan of the highway to present to these states. It contemplates a road straight and wide, arching around large cities, undulating over the hills, sweeping on spacious bridges across streams and rivers and emerging finally, after 12 hours motor travel, into Washington.

The highway would be 474 miles long and for the most part as straight as airplane surveys and improved topographical maps could make it. There would be kinks only when it dodged the cities of New York, Newark, Trenton, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

All impediments that usually harries the motorists, such as bottle necks, narrow bridges and grade crossings, would be eliminated. The road would call mainly for the complete revamping of Route 1 and probably would be called the North Atlantic Coastal Highway. NIRA would be summoned to be the fairy-godmother of the project.

Already a committee, headed by Mr. R. M. Reindollar, assistant chief engineer of the Maryland Roads Commission, has been formed to make a detailed study of the proposition and argue its merits before the states and the Federal Government.

Estimating the cost of the highway through the State of Maryland at $14,000,000, Mr. Reindollar declared the road would pay for itself in reduced expense to the motorists, in a "reasonable length of time." In terms of distance saved, Mr. Reindollar said, the motorists would gain 10 cents a mile.

One Massachusetts highway official who had not received an inkling of the plan until questioned by a reporter, said it caught his imagination—this "Roman Post Road" alive with never-ending cars throwing off the sheen of the sun as the spears of invading soldiers, slow moving over the ancient highways, threw off the glints of an older sun.

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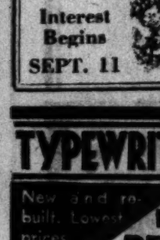
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'Milk' Shower Falls In British Guiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Georgetown, British Guiana

RESIDENTS at Morawhanna in the northwest district of British Guiana, near the Venezuelan border, witnessed a strange sight recently.

At about noon one day the rain began to fall, but curiously, in all the vessels that had caught water, the liquid was of milky-white color. One resident, seeing the color of the water and believing that someone had thrown something into the tank, promptly threw it away. Later she went to a neighbor for a bucketful and it was then found that the neighbor's water was also milky white.

On investigation it was found that all the various containers which collected from that shower had caught milky-white water.

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At the Sign of the Red

. . . Not every baker can make

ANGEL CAKE

A GREAT MANY NICE THINGS have been said to me the past few weeks about Waldorf angel cakes.

● I think they are about the best I ever tasted, myself, especially when they are chocolate coated and topped with a scoop of vanilla ice cream. That, to me, is a dessert that hits the spot!

● We have been serving them this way all the year . . . generally as a special, until we have reached the place where it's becoming no longer just a novelty but something the Waldorf patrons demand with regularity.

● I'm told that to make light, fluffy angel cake . . . of the type we serve in our Good Eating Places, requires a certain deftness, an inborn sense of cookery that few possess. Of course, the ingredients that go together to make this wonderful dessert play a large part, particularly the freshest of egg whites.

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ROAST STUFFED CHICKEN (one-half) Giblet Gravy, New Green Peas, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 40c

COLD BOILED HAM Mustard Pickles Potato Salad Rolls and Butter 25c

Those Good Waldorf Eating Places
If all places were like the Waldorf there would be no need of Pure Food Law

Officers' School Teaches Usage Of Police Weapons

Leaders in 8 States Study to Spread Efficiency in Crime Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 22—Practical courses in means of rounding-up racketeers and kidnapers are being studied by police officials from eight states here today. The school opened yesterday and will continue through Thursday.

Instructors teach the use of tear gas and smoke bombs for attack and defense, how to disarm criminals and the intricacies of submachine guns and automatic pistols. The school is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol and the National Rifle Association of America, and is officially known as the State Highway Patrol School. The enrollment includes 125 police officials from 30 state, municipal and industrial police departments.

The opening session yesterday was devoted entirely to the registration of the visiting police officers and sheriffs and to the outlining of the various courses to be taught during the four-day period. These instructions are being given by officers of the state highway patrol, United States Army officers and technicians. After completing the course, the student policemen will be qualified to act as instructors in their home organizations.

Championship revolver matches will be held Friday and Saturday on the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol Range, and will feature individuals and teams. The Highway Patrol team will participate, but because it is sponsoring the event and because it will be firing on its home range, will not be eligible for any trophies.

New York Police Shoot Two in Running Fight

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Two men, one a summer cottager and the other one of the men nominated as intermediary in the recent O'Connell kidnaping case were shot when state police engaged in a running gun battle with robbers who stole a safe containing diamonds valued at $2000.

The safe was dumped out of the robbers automobile during the chase. It was taken from the home of Mr. John J. Kelliher, Fort Edward sportsman. A few minutes later a state police patrol-car was forced from the road while passing an automobile. The troopers gave chase, missed the safe as it was dumped into the road and fired many bullets. The car was abandoned. Troopers later found a man they identified as William Martin of Albany with a serious bullet wound in the hip. He was arrested, charged with burglary, and taken to a hospital.

The other wounded man was Mr. Reid Arnold of Ballston Spa, who rushed from his summer camp on Saratoga Lake to see what the shooting was about.

Parachute Offers Quick Plane Exit

Modern transport planes possess nearly every convenience at this stage of the aviation art except a quick exit in case of an emergency. Mass exit was demonstrated yesterday at the Boston Airport before a crowd of airport officials, officers of the United States Navy and numerous pilots.

Sailing across the airport twice at an altitude of approximately 150 feet a green Buhl airsedan piloted by Ensign L. W. Olsen, U. S. N., dropped two 150-pound bags of sand which floated gently to earth at that low altitude. Massachusetts rules forbid live jumpers, but the device has been tested by 42 jumps to date.

Mr. Harry P. Trusty, inventor of the "self-bailing" device, aircraft design engineer, sensed the need for rapid exit in case of fire or structural failure of planes. He also took the privilege of jumping or staying with the plane away from the passenger for the Trusty life-saving device is "jump whether you like it or not." Pilot operated levers bring each chair with its safety belt backward through folding doors into an outward falling position.

This released weight of passenger or baggage, as the case may be, swings a lever out from the top of the door which releases when it reaches the end of its outward trajectory. The falling weight snaps light "pull away" threads which hold a steel cable running from the back of each chair to special parachutes packed underneath the floor of the plane. The device, Mr. Trusty said, can work as low as 75 feet altitude.

Slot Machines Seized, Two Men Under Arrest

Confiscation of two slot machines and the arrest of two men by state police on a charge of setting up a lottery marked yesterday's developments in the drive to wipe out illegal gambling devices in Middlesex County, started two weeks ago by District-Attorney Warren L. Bishop.

It is expected that more arrests and confiscations of machines will be made today and tomorrow as the police make additional raids throughout the county. The men held on the lottery charge were questioned by the district attorney. They will in all probability be called to testify before a grand jury when it convenes in September.

If it's Furs

It is well to remember that these August Prices will soon be a thing of the past.

Lamson and Hubbard
New England's Furriers for over half a century
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREETS
BOSTON

'California, Here I Come'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Jewish Colony Telaviv, Jerusalem, Produces Its First Orange Crop

Federal Funds to Put Jobless Teachers Back

(Continued from Page 1)

versity of Chicago, but it has been dropped for the present in favor of the school-teacher-aid plan.

Step in Right Direction

While the new plan will not generally reach the high schools which are feeling extraordinary increases in attendance during this period of job shortage, educators feel that it is a step in the right direction.

"In many rural communities the complete closing of schools virtually means the disintegration of community life for children," Mr. Hopkins pointed out. "No one will ever be able to make up the loss to the children who are deprived of education, for the plastic state of childhood mind comes but once.

"Where schools are closed or terms are reduced to a month or two a year, despite increased enrollment, we have a paradox," Mr. Hopkins continued. "It is the expectation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that this paradox can be righted, in some part, by permitting the teachers to give their services on the basis of their relief needs.

Text of Communication

The text of the communication to the governors and state relief directors authorizing the use of federal funds for the wage-relief of the teachers follows:

Your relief commission is authorized to use federal relief funds now available or to be made available by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to pay work-relief wages to needy unemployed teachers or other persons competent to teach and assign them to classrooms up through the eighth grade, provided:

First, that these teachers are assigned by the relief offices to appropriate educational authorities who will have entire supervision over their activities; second, provided that they are assigned only to those schools which prior to this date have been ordered closed or partially closed for the coming school year because of lack of funds; third, this applies only to rural counties.

State relief administrations are also authorized and urged to pay from above funds relief-work wages to needy unemployed persons competent to teach adults unable to read and write English. This applies to cities as well as rural counties.

Under no circumstances should relief funds be used to relieve counties of their proper responsibility for education, nor should these activities permit the substitution of relief teachers for regularly employed teachers.

Industry's Whirring Wheels Open New Era in Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

in some particular trade to set themselves up in a small business.

Among the articles now being made in Palestine are biscuits, custard powders, preserved fruits and fruit juices, aerated waters, iron bedsteads, paper bags, leather purses, furniture, pajamas, knitted goods, combs, caps, ice, glue, concrete pipes, iron safes, bath geysers, bathing costumes, blankets, thread, rope, neckties, umbrellas, candles, scouring powder, fertilizers, insecticides, perfumes, matches, mirrors, tooth paste, shaving soap, razor blades, electric motors, automobile bodies and many articles of everyday use which even as recently as seven or eight years ago had all to be imported with the added cost of high duties to the consumer.

The annual report submitted to the League of Nations by Great Britain as mandatory power, which was issued recently, shows a marked increase in the exports of citrus fruits. Exports of grapefruit have nearly doubled—from 80,507 cases in 1931 to 149,901 in 1932. Exports of oranges in 1932 were 3,524,599 cases, compared with 2,616,451 the previous year.

Citrus Fruits Pay Well

Sales of oranges and grapefruit accounted for £1,780,565 of the total export figure of £2,381,491 during 1932. The report states that the market for oranges in Germany and Poland is "encouraging." It is also "expected to develop favorably" in regard to Canada. Most of the grapefruit went to Great Britain, where it is stated that consumers are highly satisfied with the quality.

The report devotes several pages to the question of liquor consumption in the course of which it refers to a published statement that the sale of alcoholic liquor "has increased twelve-fold since the war." The statistics, the report claims, "do not indicate such a rate of increase." Today, "the consumption per annum based on the urban population alone is roughly estimated at about five liters."

The report cites the opinion of the district and police authorities that there is not "any growing tendency among Moslems to consume drink in public places." In fact, "any increase in total consumption may reasonably be attributed to the increasing European and non-Moslem population." The figures given in the report on this point show that in 1931 there were 91,398 Christians and 174,610 Jews, compared with 77,801 and 66,500 respectively in 1920.

To Control Liquor

"With a view to controlling the liquor trade and diminishing attendant excesses," the report continues, "the Government of Palestine has decided to introduce new measures of control." It "will take power by ordinance to restrict the number of licenses," increase the sale of license fees, set up special licensing boards for granting such licenses and "take steps to regulate the employment of young girls for serving liquor in on-licensed premises."

Certain licensees, the report adds "have already been warned that their licenses will not be renewed next January."

Of the big public concessions in which the Palestine Government has a participating interest, the Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd is shown as having suffered heavy losses owing to damage by floods of its Jordan works.

In regard to the Dead Sea minerals, on the other hand, the production of Palestine Potash Ltd. on which royalties were paid in 1932, the third year of operation "was equal to the minimum quantity fixed under the concession for production between the seventh and tenth years."

The report says in this connection: "There is now a regular export of high-grade potash to the Far Eastern markets; and the export of bromine to the United Kingdom is developing."

New Hampshire Seeks Pottery Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Pottery making as a flourishing New Hampshire industry is envisioned by Mr. George W. Case, dean of University of New Hampshire, with the successful experiments which have been completed by Mr. O. Mason Burrows here.

Nearly a century ago, similar projects were undertaken at Gonic, but abandoned when it was found that New Hampshire clay in itself was not of the quality found in other parts of the country. But Mr. Burrows, a graduate of M. I. T., has progressed so far in his experiments that as soon as a suitable "glaze" has been found to prevent the glaze from "crazing," the making of New Hampshire pottery can begin. The discovery of a glaze that will not crack and that will harden smoothly is a difficult matter. Mr. Burroughs has already experimented with more than 125 different formulæ since first undertaking the project last November, in the hope of discovering a method of making an article from material found only in New Hampshire.

Thompson Products Net

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23—Thompson Products, Inc., excluding Canadian subsidiaries, reports for July net income of $65,715 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $10,989 in July, 1932.

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GROVE HALL SAVINGS BANK — 455 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury; 1177 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester
UNION SAVINGS BANK — 216 Tremont St. Boston
OR ROOM 207 STATE HOUSE — Boston, Mass.
BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK — 1375 Washington St. Boston

Home Loan Funds To Blast Boulder In Owners' Path

Confidence of Local Banks Rising in Federal Plan to Relieve Realty

Up in the offices of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is being mixed a charge of high explosive for the boulder on the home owners' highway. In a few days, it is authoritatively stated, the charge will be blown, and the road opened for an upward march out of the bogs of liquidation and distress.

This boulder, formed by the lack of an open market for the corporation's bonds, and misconceptions and misunderstanding on the part of some of the bankers, has been the one impediment to a quicker and more complete success for the working of the corporation's program.

When Mr. Jones, treasurer of the local coöperative bank, asks how he can dispose of the bonds of the corporation and at what figure, he is not raising the question to hamper the corporation. His first duty, he declares, is to the depositors of his bank. They have placed their money in his care. He has invested it for them to the best of his ability. He will hang onto those investments, as poor as some of them may be, until he sees a better way of protecting his depositors' interests.

Bulwarking Bank's Structure

Heads of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation hasten to assure Mr. Jones that this is one of the main objects of the corporation. In taking hands they are in effect, strengthening the whole structure of his bank.

Mr. Jones knows that this is true. He knows the whole fabric of home financing has been weakened by the snapping of those threads that had become frayed and chafed by the rub of economic conditions. He knows that if those threads can be permanently retied the mills of finance will run more smoothly. But before this alteration is made the coöperative bank treasurer wants to be sure that there will be no hitch.

This phase of the problem has held the attention of bankers and corporation officials alike, and the whole problem is moving closer to a solution. There has been an increasing tendency on the part of savings institutions, coöperative banks and building and loan associations to work more closely with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Steady Gain in Confidence

Because of this coöperation those who are close to the scene of the home financing experiment are speaking each day with growing optimism and confidence. Officers at the Home Loan Coöperation are finding the various home financing institutions more and more friendly in their attitude and even more inclined toward a form of teamwork that will be able to handle the whole situation.

Federal agencies such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have already started to play a part as agencies through which the bonds may be negotiated. The Treasury Department will accept them at par as collateral for deposits of public moneys.

At the present time the question of authorizing closed banks to accept the bonds in exchange for mortgages held is very much to the fore. It is pointed out that such a procedure would serve a double purpose. It would help liquidate the assets of such closed banks, while at the same time assisting the distressed home owner.

Extradition Plan For Machado And Others in Court

Cuba's Supreme Bench to Pass on Deposition Seeking Action

HAVANA, Aug. 23 (AP)—A deposition seeking the extradition of former President Machado from the Bahamas, for trial here on charges ranging from murder to malfeasance, will be passed upon Friday by the criminal section of the Cuban Supreme Court.

The complaint makes similar charges against Señor Orestes Ferrara, former Secretary of State; Señor Octavio Zubizarreta, former Secretary of Interior; Señor Octavio Averhoff, former Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Jose Izquierdo, former chief of the central district, and Señor Manuel Crespo Moreno, former captain of the palace guard.

As the Administration and the army stood firmly by their pledge to the Cuban people to let no one guilty under Machado escape, army and navy forces hastened to cut off the escape by land or sea of a last remnant of former President Machado's supporters in the western extremity of Cuba.

The Machadistas, 20 or 30 strong, have determined to fight it out rather than surrender, and are reported well armed. Gen. Pino Guerra and Senator Wilfredo Fernandez are leading the group, intrenched near Bahia Honda in Pinar del Rio Province.

Evidently relieved by the end of the harbor workers' strike, President de Cespedes replied affirmatively to a query as to whether it "will be the Government's attitude to distinctly favor organized labor."

Communists have been continuing their agitation against the de Cespedes régime as isolated strikes persisted since the ending of the general island-wide strike. Secretary Silverio, of communications, was sent to Camaguey to act as mediator.

The Government's detailed program for meeting its various problems will be announced shortly, President de Cespedes said. An authoritative administration source confirmed the reports that the President will get busy at once rehabilitating Congress, since he needs coöperation of that body to ratify treaties and appointments and enact necessary legislation.

Resignations of nearly all congressmen—nearly all were united behind Machado—are in President de Cespedes' hands and alternates are ready to step into their places.

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Boston Launches Blue Eagle Drive To Enlist Public

Success Rests Squarely on Buying Goods Only at NRA Signs

"Mr. Consumer, it's your move!" The partner of the people—Uncle Sam—speaking across the checkerboard of the national effort to restore prosperity, thus puts the fate of the project squarely up to his nephews and nieces.

Fair play by all is essential to the success of the NRA. Consumers are the enforcement channels. These facts became evident today at NRA headquarters when more and more attention was focused on the drive to enroll the people, which starts next Monday with dramatic displays by airplanes and radios and personal solicitation.

Plans are maturing rapidly to check the listing of consumers. Escape is impossible. If the committee doesn't get you, the milkman will. Chain grocery stores will do their part too and no man can claim ignorance of the Blue Eagle drive among Boston consumers.

Cards on Milk Bottles

When Mr. Early Riser reaches out on the doorstep to bring in the morning milk next Monday he will find, in addition to the bottles, a consumer's NRA card with directions to sign and leave with the "empties" that night. Next day, a blue-eagle sticker will be nesting with the bottles of those who signed and returned the card.

Three of the large grocery store chains are to ask every customer entering their store next week to sign the pledge to support only NRA goods and patronize only NRA stores. All who do this will be given a consumer's insignia for the windows of their homes or automobiles.

The Boston recovery committee which is to conduct the house-to-house canvass, assisted by about 150 women's organizations, has placed guards at all avenues where a consumer might be overlooked in the canvass.

To dramatize the start of the consumers' campaign, the state committee announced plans today to start a group of airplanes from Boston Monday noon on a flight across the chief cities and towns of the State and thence to Hyde Park, N. Y., to circle the summer White House. A message is to be dropped to President Roosevelt that "Massachusetts is under way."

Radio programs reporting progress of the state drive are planned for Monday night, relaying by air direct to President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson the accomplishments of the drive in this State.

House-to-House Drive

The city recovery committee reports today between 500 and 1000 employees of the telephone company, the electric light company, the retail stores and other industries have been loaned to Mr. Victor M. Cutter to assist in the house-to-house drive of downtown Boston, particularly Wards 3, 4, and 5. Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, head of the Episcopal diocese, reported today to Mr. Cutter that he had sent word along to the clergymen in his jurisdiction to coöperate in observing Rally Sunday, Aug. 27, when the message of the NRA is to be sent out from pulpits of the State.

Meantime, the question of complaints, violations of the code and labor disputes is coming to a head. The Boston recovery committee has formed a "committee of conciliation and adjustment of NRA codes for municipal Boston." Labor is represented by Mr. J. Arthur Moriarty, president of the Boston Central Labor Union. Mr. Leonard C. Wason, president and treasurer of the Aberthaw Construction Company, and Mr. Raymond Wilkins, attorney, are members of this committe which is headed by Mr. James McConnell, a Boston lawyer, as chairman.

They Make 'A Heap of New Friends in Every Port'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Group of Sailors of the British Cruiser Danae While on Their Visit to Boston

'Thank You' Here, 'Thank You' There Shows British Tars in Training Rare

The old wheeze that attributes to the sailor "a girl in every port," has to be rewritten. Along the route of H. M. S. Danae, the cruiser that recently visited Boston, the boys of the "King's navee" have been compiling a new one, namely "a heap of new friends in every port."

When the sleek British cruiser nosed into her berth at the Charlestown Navy Yard Mr. S. M. Cowles, secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. went aboard to greet the officers and men. He offered to do anything possible to serve and entertain. No doubt he considered he had taken on a man-sized job, figuring that he knew what sailors were. But he had not yet learned about the tars of H. H. S. Danae.

The sailors came ashore and made use of the Y. M. C. A. facilities so courteously offered. They took the proffered writing paper and envelopes and said "thank you," individually and unfailingly. They purchased postage stamps, and chorused "thank you." They took meals in the cafeteria, used the lounge—and said "thank you."

Jack ashore. And where did he wish to go, please. A large group wanted to see the Ford plant, "thank you." Mr. Cowles took them there. With them he followed the guide who pointed and explained. With the guide he listened to expressions of thanks.

Thirty-nine of them wished to see Bunker Hill, "please." They toiled up the steep byways and gazed upon the spot where the dauntless patriots had hurled back the attacking redcoats. They came. They saw. They said "thank you." Afterward Mr. Cowles collected 39 firm British handshakers and 39 personal declarations of gratitude.

To round out the welcome Mr. Cowles arranged for a dance to be held at the Y. M. C. A. A committee from the cruiser took care of refreshments, decorations and music. The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Triangle Club Girls furnished the partners. The result was an outstanding success. Jack proved to be indeed "the lad."

At the end of the week's program a number of the men came back to the Y. M. C. A. and thanked members of the staff for courtesy, privileges and entertainment. After that the Danae cast off and sailed for other ports, other greetings, and other conquests.

Some say that 35 officers and 450 men sailed on the Danae. Those who know better declare that 485 of Britain's ambassadors went out on that tide.

Acts to Quash Bank Inquiry Are Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

unsecured notes from the Inman Realty Trust. The same "straw" in this instance is characterized as "an agent." This paper was discounted on Nov. 24, 1931, not many days before the bank was closed.

Fourth—This count charges Mulloney with making false entry in the bank's report of its condition to the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington. It sets forth that Mulloney claimed his personal indebtedness to the Federal was $250,743, when he really was obligated, it is alleged, in the sum of $309,660.

The second indictment charges Mulloney with being responsible for false entries in the books of the bank, in that the transactions were listed as "O'Leary's" when they were really his. It sets forth that the notes were secured but that all of the security was inadequate.

Dealt Its First Blow

Thus, it is pointed out, justice has dealt its first blow for 32,000 depositors of the Federal National Bank, with assets of $30,000,000 at the time of its closing.

Mulloney, who was examined for the second time by a federal grand jury in New York yesterday prior to his return to Boston, is but another of the financial leaders who have been called upon to account for their stewardship of failed institutions before a grand jury.

About two years ago, the Federal National Bank closed its doors, dragging with it three affiliates, the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, the Middlesex National Bank of Lowell and the State National Bank of Lynn. The furore of these collapses was intensified by the coincidental closing of five other banks on the same day.

Since that panicky day, Dec. 15, 1931, the depositors have received but 20 per cent in liquidated dividends. High hopes of speedy liquidation and 100 per cent on the dollar were gradually dissipated. By the spring of 1933 it was estimated that the net loss to depositors of the parent bank and its affiliates would approximate $16,000,000. Liquidation of the parent bank alone has cost $4000 a week, a burden of $250,000 imposed on the depositors.

Almost three months passed before there was intimation of any malpractice in the operation of the bank. Department of justice agents who had gone over the books of the bank and Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver, compared notes and decided an investigation was in order.

Mr. Tarr said today that he had launched an investigation immediately upon evidence of malfeasance. It was not until a year or more had elapsed that Mr. Irving McCann, a special assistant United States attorney-general, came on from Washington to push the investigation. Mr. McCann said today he had received the utmost coöperation from Mr. Tarr, but that it was the custom in instances like this to send a special man from Washington to concentrate on the inquiry.

Whisperings of malpractices were the cue for suits on the part of the affiliates against the parent bank and for incipient investigations from various sources. On April last Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, declared all the ramifications of the failure of the Federal National Bank would be relevant to the Middlesex inquiry under the conspiracy law.

Today, however, Mr. Crafts declared he would concentrate on the investigation of the Inman Trust, secure in the belief that the 60 or more federal agents at work had the situation well in hand.

Federal action, as it gained momentum, dwarfed other inquiries. From the time of the impaneling of the Federal Grand Jury in April this year, federal investigation has moved rapidly to a climax, with the probability that indictments will follow quickly when the jury sits again in September.

Battling Oregon Fire

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 23 (AP)—Nearly 2000 men continued today their desperate fight against a forest fire that had destroyed thousands of acres of valuable timber and approached dangerously close to the town of Tillamook. At least 50 square miles of timber have been destroyed by the fire, one of the worst, officials said, ever experienced in Oregon.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northeast winds.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; increasing northeast winds becoming strong tonight and probably reaching gale force on coast.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight; slightly warmer in south portion; Thursday rain; increasing northeast winds becoming strong tonight and possibly reaching gale force on coast.

Vermont: Rain and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday rain; increasing northeast winds becoming stronger tonight.

Massachusetts: Heavy rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; slightly warmer in north portion tonight; northeast gales.

Connecticut: Heavy rain tonight and probably tomorrow morning; not much change in temperature; northeast gales.

Rhode Island: Heavy rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast gales this afternoon and tonight, shifting to northwest Thursday over south portion, and increasing northeast winds probably reaching gale force late tonight over north portion; weather overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	72	Minneapolis	70	88
Bismarck	56	72	Montreal	70	82
Boston	64	74	Nantucket	66	68
Buffalo	66	70	New Orleans	78	92
Calgary	50	76	New York	66	72
Charleston	74	82	Norfolk, Va.	74	82
Chicago	66	76	North Platte	62	82
Cincinati	64	84	Philadelphia	70	74
Denver	60	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	100
Dodge City	68	90	Pittsburgh	62	78
Eastport, Me.	64	76	Portland, Me.	64	76
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Aug. 22	76 ..	80	Raleigh	68	78
Helena, Mont.	44	58	Salt Lake City	52	78
Huron, S. D.	62	70	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	76	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	80
Kansas City	72	86	Seattle	58	84
Los Angeles	62	74	Tampa	76	88
Miami, Fla.	80	88	Washington	70	78
Memphis	72	88	Williston, N.D.	56	76
Key West	84	90			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 23.
B—Maximum Aug. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:27 p. m., Thursday 1:45 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:05 p. m.

Events

Carillon concert by M. Kamiel Lefevre, Church of Our Lady of the Good Voyage, Gloucester, 8:30. Program as follows:

The Bells of St. Mary's ..... Adams
Waterboy ..... Negro Spiritual
Hymn: "My Country 'Tis of Thee" (America) ..... Henry Carey
Songs My Mother Taught Me ..... Anton Dvorak
Giga (Country Dance) ..... Couperin
Ton-Yiibotel ..... Welsh Folksong
Rigaudons, From the Louis XIV Suite ..... Alkan
My Gentle Harp ..... Londonderry Air
Caprice Viennois ..... Frits Kreisler
Nantucket Fair, daily through Aug. 26.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 2:08, 4:42, 7:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 2:22, 4:53, 7:24, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Nantucket Fair, daily through Aug. 26.
Marshfield Fair, daily through Aug. 26.
Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Plants and Animals of the Southwest Desert," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
Cohasset Horse Show, Deer Hill, estate of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, through Saturday.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Artists Adopt Code For a 33-Hour Week

A code for artists and designers was accepted Aug. 21 with reservations by the Artists and Designers Association of New England. About 100 artists, representing art services and free-lancers, attended the meeting.

The code calls for a 33-hour week with a minimum of $1.50 per hour, and $2.50 for artists employed less than 20 hours weekly; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Apprentices must work 5 years before becoming full fledged artists, with a salary of from 35 per cent to 75 per cent of the artist's minimum salary. The number of apprentices is also limited. No speculative work or work obtained through competitions is to be allowed under the code. All art work is to be paid for in proportion to costs and is to be billed as a separate item.

Colombia Leaders Named

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 23 (By U. P.)—Two Liberal Party leaders, Carlos Tirado and Macias Moises Prieto, have been elected presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, respectively.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports, sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Eva Le Gallienne and Josephine Hutchinson.
7:45 NBC, "International World Police," James S. Bolan.
8:00 NBC, Alexander Kirtloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
8:45 Mimi and Jerry, songs.
9:00 NBC, Stadium Concert, Jose Iturbi, conductor.
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic."
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, What Do You Want to Know?
5:30 NBC, The Three Jesters.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 New England network program.
7:00 Announcement; NBC dance music.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute: historical program.
9:30 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy."
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical program.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "Round Towners."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; musical programs.
7:00 "NRA as It Affects New England," Gov. John G. Winant, New Hampshire.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
8:30 Talk—James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Mandy Lou.
10:30 CBS, Howard Marsh; Four Snow Queens; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, NRA talk, Senator Joseph Robinson.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, 'Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls."
8:30 CBS, Esther Leaf, organist.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Women to Cast Trial Votes

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Trujillo promised the women's organization, Accion Feminista Nacional, Aug. 21 that he would conduct experiments in the coming 1934 elections under which women would be permitted to cast "experimental votes." If they respond to the voting privileges, constitutional reforms will be sought.

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Bought at the depression's low prices—months ago—there's Furniture in this Sale at today's cost of the crating lumber. But, while stocks last, and during the short time left of this Event, the old, low prices prevail. To appreciate how extraordinary such a Sale is, consider: That labor charges have advanced 40% to 60% in the past 30 days: That lumber for furniture has advanced 50% to 100%: That upholstery fabrics have gone up 50% to 100% in price: That the very screws that hold the furniture together have increased. When General Johnson said "Buy Now" he might have been describing this Midsummer Furniture Sale.
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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Ninth Floor

Wallace Rushes Milk Price Rates For Whole Nation

Producers Chary of System in Which They Have No Control

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Government is about to fix the price paid for the milk that is set on nearly every doorstep or porch in the country.

The plan so far is just tentative as to details and is being written by farm administration officials and dairymen. At most, the officials feel, the result should be an average increase in cost to the consumer of one cent a quart.

It would work this way:

For the country, as a whole, there would be a central blanket agreement, covering all fluid milk and outlining policies and fair trade practices. Codes then would be drawn for each milk shed, each area producing and consuming its own milk. These would fix the farm, wholesale and retail prices of milk.

If a majority of fluid milk producers and handlers accepted the blanket agreement, it and its supplementary codes would be effective on all. Individual areas, however, which held price adjustments necessary because of special conditions, would be allowed appeals.

If their appeals were convincing, the prices could be changed.

Also included in the plan is the idea of limiting to 5 or 6 cents the difference between what the cow owner gets for his milk and what the drinker pays for it, thus restricting the middleman's profit, the "spread." Some of the smallest communities, where the producer also distributes his milk, would be excluded.

There is involved, likewise, a plan for controlling the amount of milk produced and sold. Without that, farm administrators say, the blanket and supplemental agreements would be no good, for the tendency toward oversupply, with consequent low prices, would be unchecked.

A demand for a rehearing on the trade marketing agreement proposed for the Greater Boston milk shed in New England was voiced to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Secretary Henry A. Wallace yesterday by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the division on necessaries of life in Massachusetts.

Mr. Robart said he told the agricultural administrators that unless the agreement was altered the consumers of the Greater Boston area "would take the matter in their own hands." He expressed indignation that no copies of the proposed New England agreement were available and said that he had been told that since the hearing on the agreement closed, a constant lobby had been maintained by the so-called "majority group."

CARLISLE, Penna., Aug. 23 (AP)—A resolution adopted yesterday by the Capital City Milk Producers' Association authorizes the filing of court action to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, from making the Philadelphia milk shed marketing agreement effective in the Harrisburg area.

Metal Workers Strike

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23 (AP)—Demanding higher pay and the right to form their own union, more than 500 sheet metal workers struck yesterday at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company. The men ask return of the 1929 wage scale, which is more than double the present wage of $3.20 a day.

President's Father Owned Early Yacht

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Aug. 23

MR. JAMES ROOSEVELT, father of the President, owned the first motor yacht registered by the Department of Commerce, a report by the bureau of navigation has revealed. The yacht, a naphtha-propelled vessel of nine tons, was named the Half Moon—apparently in commemoration of Henry Hudson's exploring craft which three centuries ago sailed up past the site of the Roosevelt home. The boat was built at New York and registered in 1891.

The President learned to like the water from his father. As a youth he sailed his own sloop. At every opportunity here he boards the navy yacht Sequoia for a cruise down the Potomac. He spent his first vacation after entering the White House aboard the pleasure schooner Amberjack II.

Stamp Collecting Called Good Hobby For Business Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Stamp collecting has had an opportunity to prove its worth during the depression, not only as a hobby and an education, but a recreation for business men, philatelists from all over the United States agreed as they opened their forty-eighth annual convention here yesterday.

While many societies and associations have been depleted by adverse business conditions, the American Philatelic Society has gained 15 per cent in membership during the last six months alone, according to Mr. James H. Zalud, chairman of the convention, who said this was merely one indication of the tremendous increase of interest in stamp collecting during recent months.

"One reason for this growing interest," Mr. Zalud said, "is the increased number of commemoratives put out by the Government, but another is that business men are finding stamp collecting just the right kind of a hobby to take their thoughts off business worries."

Frequently letters such as the following have been received from the new members. The father of a little girl who had started a stamp collection but lost interest in it wrote to say that while helping her he had become a real enthusiast and wanted to continue the membership for himself. "It helps me forget my business cares when I go traveling all over the world by way o' my stamp hour," he declared.

Despite increasing watchfulness, the need for being on the lookout for counterfeit stamps still exists, it was reported by Mr. George B. Sloane, the society's expert, who said that out of 552 stamps he had examined during the year, only 294 were entirely genuine, while 89 were outright counterfeits.

Many Apply for Land Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Department of Public Welfare has received 145 applications since the decision of the Board of Control to send 100 families to Northern Ontario under the Government's land settlement plan was reached. Families with actual experience of farming or those who profess the greatest enthusiasm for the venture are to receive the preference. Only those who show that they are anxious to work will be selected.

Hoover Refuses To Give Michigan Bank Testimony

Says He Can Add Nothing and Suggests Other Sources to Tap

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP)—Having announced his knowledge of the Detroit banking situation last winter would not warrant his going there now to appear before investigators on the financial collapse in the Michigan city, former President Hoover retired today to the privacy of his Stanford University campus home.

Mr. Hoover had been requested by Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecutor, to appear as a witness at the investigation there into the closing of the First National Bank-Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce.

Press dispatches telling of the request were shown to the former President, who yesterday sent the following telegram to Mr. Toy in reply explaining his position:

"I have received from the press a copy of a letter addressed to me by yourself requesting that I should come to Detroit as a witness in the inquiry you are conducting in respect to the closing of the Michigan banks last February.

"Detailed and competent information as to the relation of federal authorities to the events leading to the closing of these banks can be obtained only from the former officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, the then comptroller of the currency, and from the record.

Reviews Stirring Events

"My recollection of my own connection is that on a Thursday evening in February the officials informed me that the Guardian Trust Company of Detroit was in difficulties, was undergoing a run by its depositors, and that should it close it would precipitate a panic run on other Detroit and Michigan banks. The impression I received from them was that the other leading banks of Detroit had not been subject to runs and were able to meet their deposit responsibilities if there was no general panic in the city, although they necessarily had a number of slow assets in Detroit real estate mortgages.

"I was informed the Guardian Trust situation was such that even with the utmost of Government assistance possible under the law it would be insufficient without outside help and reorganization internally. The request of these gentlemen, and I understood, of leading men in Detroit was that I should endeavor to bring about coöperation of outside banks, private interests, and leading depositors to reorganize the trust company and thus prevent a crisis in that city. We had successfully secured such action on similar occasions in other cities and prevented enormous losses.

Worked Hard to Save Situation

"I and the other officials devoted ourselves unceasingly during the following 48 hours in many directions to building up the coöperation necessary to save the situation and it was continued until it was brought to a halt by the determination of the Governor that it was wise to close the whole of the Michigan banks.

"As I have said, the details of these plans and negotiations and those subsequently developed by officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve, and the Treasury for reopening of the Michigan banks can only be had from the then officials of those organizations.

"I have no objection to furnishing any information which I properly can, but such information as I can give is only general and is mostly second-hand, and is insufficient to warrant a journey to Detroit, and can be more effectively given by the officials mentioned. I am sure it is fully available to you."

New Steps Considered To Get Hoover on Stand

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—Circuit Judge Harry B. Keidan, who is conducting the open grand jury investigation of the closing of the First National Bank-Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, today planned to announce what further efforts, if any, would be made to secure former President Hoover's version of the events which led up to the Michigan banking holiday of last February.

The first witness on call before the jury today was the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who last winter publicly criticized the policies of the officers of the two closed banks. There was no indication of the length or the nature of the Rev. Mr Coughlin's testimony.

Tuesday saw the final appearance of Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, at whose suggestion Mr. Hoover was asked to appear as a witness. The Senator wound up his four days of testimony with a reiteration of his charge that "an attempt to make millions without really earning them, by a consolidation and pyramiding of banks without the depositors' consent," was the specific cause for the closing of the two big national banks.

As a result of Senator Couzens's testimony, the jury has decided to call at least 40 additional witnesses, necessitating an extension of the inquiry for at least three more weeks.

Six Former Officials Of Akron Bank Indicted

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Summit County grand jury today indicted six former officers of the First-Central Trust Company for misapplication of funds. The First Central was Akron's largest bank at the time it failed to receive a license to reopen after the national bank holiday last March.

The seven indictments named men who have been leaders in both Akron and Ohio banking circles. Mr. Ray B. Watters, prosecutor, said he would ask a federal investigation of the bank's closing.

Sterling B. Cramer, who was president of the First-Central from November, 1932, to June, 1933, was indicated in connection with the alleged withdrawal by the B. F. Goodrich Company of $294,600 and by the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of $60,700 after restrictions had been placed on withdrawals last February. Cramer now is executive vice-president of Cincinnati's Fifth-Third Union Trust Company.

Mr. George H. Dunn, former vice-chairman of the First-Central board and former president of the Ohio Bankers' Association, was named with George W. Merz, Charles and Walter Heberich and William J. Ruof for alleged substitution of trust department securities for other collateral in a loan of nearly $1,000,000 to the First-Central by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Merz formerly was vice-president of the First-Central and formerly president of the Akron Clearing House Association. The Herberichs and Ruof were former vice-presidents. Ruof now is serving a term at the Atlanta Penitentiary for embezzlement.

Merz also was named in connection with the alleged operations of a syndicate in stock of the Central-Depositors Bank before it merged with First-City Trust Company to form the First-Central.

They Lunched a Long Way From Home

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New Zealanders Guests at White House

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Were Hosts Recently to the Prime Minister and Education Head of the Far-Off British Island Dominion in the Pacific.

When these distinguished guests set foot in Washington they were just about half way round the world from their home. From left to right they are: Robert Masters, Minister of Education, Industries and Commerce; Mrs. Masters, Mrs. C. W. Forbes and C. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Empire Treaties To Corner Trade Hit at Institute

Economic Nationalism Bred by Attempt to Build Barrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 23—Tariff agreements made at the British Empire Economic Conference in Ottawa were criticized by delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations here today on the ground that they tended toward formation of economic blocs and the spread of nationalistic isolation.

Japanese representatives said that the Empire agreements providing for preferential trade relations between units of the British Commonwealth were partly responsible for Japan's policies in Manchuria, as they had convinced Tokyo that Britain had adopted the attitude of "every man for himself."

Canadian sponsors of the Empire agreements said that the effect of these instruments was actually to further trade stability throughout the world. Betterment of business in the British countries would gradually spread to other areas, they contended, and would encourage other nations to enter into mutually favorable arrangements for extension of commerce.

Tariffs Attacked

Objection was seen to this policy by several economists who saw in it the danger of furthering economic nationalism. Free traders argued that the tariffs would encourage production of goods in countries not naturally adapted to such industries and that, after temporary stimulation, the protected countries would find themselves in a worse position than before.

Oriental delegates said that resentment of other nations would more than offset any temporary advantage gained by countries strongly protected in respect to tariffs. The present epidemic of economic nationalism, they felt, would lead eventually to international anarchy and the remedy for such a situation would be drastic economic readjustments in all countries.

Proposals to be introduced by Japan at the Simla conference over textile competition were indicated by Japanese delegates, who said that a treaty would be urged between Japan and Britain based on a quota system by which tariffs should be lowered and by which India would agree to take a certain proportion of Japanese cotton goods while Japan would take a fixed volume of raw cotton from India.

Japanese deny the British charge that their competition is unfair because of lower labor costs and unjustifiable governmental subsidy.

The economic predicament of China was discussed by the conference today, and claims were made that China had seriously prejudiced her position in the world's money markets by failure to meet payments on important foreign loans. It was also suggested that borrowed money had been diverted from legitimate government projects to military and political purposes. The League of Nations is working out a formula to facilitate further loans to China, it was announced.

Manchoukuo Buffer State

There was further discussion of the vexed Manchurian issue today, with the statement by Japanese spokesmen that Japan did not intend to annex the state, but merely use it as a buffer between China, Russia and Japan—a contention with which the Chinese could not agree.

Dr. Sophia Chen Zen of China told the conference that foreign missionary work in China was doomed to failure because cultured Chinese bitterly resented the implications of missionaries that they must be saved from a heathen state. She believed that the missionary organizations should confine their activities to educational and health work.

Sino-Japanese Peace Urged

An early peace between Japan and China is the only sure way of preventing Russia from entering the controversy over Manchuria, Chinese delegates told the conference.

A Canadian delegate warned that unless Canada had adequate markets for her vast store of wheat, timber and other natural resources it would be compelled ultimately to become a proletarian country. Economic nationalism of other countries, he feared, would close the door to Canada's surplus of these products.

Mr. Edward C. Carter of New York, secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations since 1927 and an authority on Oriental problems, has been elected to the position of secretary-general of the institute. Mr. Charles F. Loomis of Honolulu, will continue as conference secretary.

Ackerman to Support Boston Housing Project

A favorable report on the proposed $4,000,000 East Boston housing project is being carried to Washington by Mr. Frederick L. Ackerman, field representative of the housing division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, after a two-day conference with the officials and directors of the undertaking.

Mr. Ackerman was taken to the site and shown the proposed layout of the development, later going over detailed plans with Mr. William J. MacDonald, who heads the sponsors. The next step will be the sending to Boston of public works lawyers to straighten out the many legal tangles, including land titles, mortgages, etc.

In Boston's Two Capitols

"Open Sesame" to Soviet

"The best-known official in the world." It used to make Michael H. Crowley smile whenever he heard himself introduced that way, and probably it helped pep up radio renditions of that broguey ballad about Jim Toolin' he used to sing occasionally. There was more truth than poetry in the title. Once, when a Monitor correspondent, Moscow-bound, got hung up on the Russian border over passport difficulties, "Michael H. Crowley" came to the rescue.

Just when it seemed there was no way out of the snarl of red tape which kept the correspondent from crossing the border, he drew from his wallet the little identification card which the Boston police department issues annually to local newspaper reporters. The Boston police card won out where the signature of the Secretary of State failed. Awed by the imposing signature of "Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police," the Russian officials salaamed the astonished reporter into the Soviet Republic.

Fore River Bridge—or Tunnel

Tunnel or bridge to accommodate heavy traffic between Quincy and Weymouth is the question of the hour. Massachusetts is ready to go ahead with a bridge over Fore River splitting the cost with Uncle Sam on the Emergency Public Works Appropriation program. A minority of the interests involved prefer a modern four-lane tunnel under the river.

All this will no doubt be threshed out at the Custom House next Wednesday, when Col. Richard Park of the U. S. Army engineers opens a hearing on the application of the State for approval of plans for a highway bridge.

Transportation records between food producers and consumers were broken today when Governor Ely and his executive councilors gathered at the Parker House for their weekly luncheon. Fresh bass was served that was "produced" only this morning by Capt. John Robbins, from the waters of Buzzards Bay.

There were middlemen in the deal, but they did not make any profit. Councilor J. Arthur Baker of Pittsfield, vacationing on the Cape, brought the fish to Boston, presented it to Governor Ely from "the fishermen of Buzzards Bay."

Customs Plum Wanted

One of the political plums Democratic leaders would like to shake into the Massachusetts basket is the $5600 a year position of comptroller of customs at Boston. It has been fruit for New Hampshire for 75 years. So it hardly surprised anyone when President Roosevelt gave the job to a New Hampshire man, Dr. Samuel T. Ladd, former mayor of Portsmouth.

He took the oath of office yesterday at the Custom House, from Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector, in a simple ceremony. He succeeds Dwight Hall of Dover, N. H., who held the job four years.

Pittsfield Loses Cash

Now you see it and now you don't. This is what the State Emergency Finance Board said in substance to Pittsfield after it rescinded a grant of $56,799 to the city.

Reason: Mayor Patrick J. Moore said officials were not coöperating in the matter of economy. To get these federal grants, cities must go light on the chalk they use in their schools, curtail the janitors' brooms and watch their contracts.

Too Many Whistles

Pesky train whistles trailing their mournful shrillings through Concord brought a group of irate citizens to the State Department of Public Utilities yesterday. Checks listed 140 prolonged blasts in 24 hours.

Suburban quiet becomes a sorry jest when frenzied locomotive shrieks rend telephone conversations, sleep, and church services. At five crossings the whistle sounds. One man counted four and laid awake all night waiting for the fifth. Such is the state into which these good citizens have let themselves be led.

Theodore A. Glynn, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, in a letter to the president of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Club of the North End made public today, threatened to become a candidate if it would bring conflicting Democratic groups into unity.

It will be remembered that Mayor Curley in 1925 had his troubles supporting the Glynn candidacy against Malcolm Nichols.

Arts and Crafts Society To Open New Quarters

The Society of Arts and Crafts, for many years the Boston center for New England craftsmanship, announces the opening of its new quarters at 32 Newbury Street on Sept. 5. With a current membership of nearly 1000, mostly in New England towns and cities, it was the first organization of its kind in this country.

The society was incorporated in 1897 and has become an authority in which policies are formulated and craftsmanship directed by the most skilled workers and leaders in the fine and applied arts. This is accomplished largely by a jury composed of representatives of various guilds and by connoisseurs who meet regularly to examine the work sent in by craftsmen.

Chickens Control Beetles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 23—Down-state farmers have discovered that the common variety of barnyard fowl is the most active foe of the Japanese beetle, which is so destructive to crops. A big flock of chickens is, therefore, regarded by farmers in this section of Delaware as the most effective agents for exterminating the pest.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

"Stabilizing" the Styles

Skirt Lengths and Waistlines Decide to 'Stay Put'

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

QUIETLY, without lengthy discussions or conferences, the "stabilization" of present-day feminine fashions seems to have been accomplished. The process has been so gradual and so unheralded that one has scarcely realized that it was taking place; and now, all of a sudden, one wakes up to the fact that a real stabilization has been established. Take skirt lengths, for example; how they have fluctuated during the last few seasons! One season they were lowered a bit and the next raised a few inches. Now, however, we find them firmly stabilized by Paris designers on what seems the most comfortable and sensible basis, namely—12 inches from the ground for sports, 10 inches for street suits, ankle-length for dressy afternoon frocks and just clearing the floor for evening gowns.

The waistline, too, has had its ups and downs, varying from a position at the hip bone to one above its normal position, in the fashion of the Empire period. Stabilization has finally come to this also and placed it firmly just a wee bit below its natural position—just low enough to prevent a "dumpy" appearance for figures which are not quite as slim as they used to be.

The fullness of the skirt has been "stabilized" well below the knee and—save in bouffant frocks of the thinner materials—it flares but slightly. For the street suit, the plain, straight skirt with just enough fullness to give ease in walking is the stable model, and with this goes the short, semifitting jacket which reaches just a speck below the hipbone. Long coats no longer flare but are built, one and all, on stabilized lines, straight and slim. Evening bodices are plain and severe in cut (save those in the lighter summer materials) and promise to remain so for the winter season. And so one might continue to enumerate. The amazing part of it all is that, notwithstanding all this stabilization, the result is not monotonous. This, of course, is due to the genius of the French designers, who, though building on the same stabilized ideas, achieve a variety of detail and design which gives to each model an individuality of its own.

Not So With Hats

While the Paris dress designers have successfully established stabilization, it is quite a different story with the milliners. They, alas, are still floundering in a sea of uncertainty. They have tried low crowns and high crowns and medium crowns, small brims and wide brims and every imaginable kind of beret, toque and turban and still they cannot agree on the modes for the new season. The events of the Grande Semaine, the races, garden parties and polo games at Bagatelle, brought out adaptations of every kind of hat that has been worn since the days of Queen Victoria. There was, as a matter of fact, a great deal of talk of the revival of the hats of the Edwardian period, trimmed (and often overtrimmed) with ostrich, and huge bows of velvet, but it was only the manikins from the millinery houses who wore these confections. The smart women clung to the more conservative fashions, small hats of the toque variety or wide-brimmed ones of crinoline straw or organdie, all very sparsely trimmed.

Crowns have run the gamut from the shallowest which fits the head like a skullcap to those of the sugar-loaf variety, which makes it rather confusing if one is to attempt to predict the millinery fashions for the coming winter. Of one thing, however, one may rest assured, velvet will be the outstanding material for the new hats, whatever their form. Velvet hats and hats of straw trimmed with velvet were conspicuous at all the social functions of the Grande Semaine. One of the most charming costumes at the garden party at the polo grounds at Bagatelle consisted of a frock of smoke gray crepe the full sleeves and yoke and skirt godets of which were of heavy gray lace over a foundation of petunia silk with a big petunia velvet bow drooping from one shoulder, and a petunia velvet beret which fitted tightly across the forehead and back of the head and stood out in rather high, sharp points at either side.

The "gollywog" hat is a novelty which is affected by the younger generation. This is a tightly fitted beret of ong silk plush which has a rather bedraggled appearance, resembling, when seen at a short disance, a head covered with tousled hair.

Stitched hats of velvet, taffeta, cloth or heavy corded silk are being shown by all the millinery houses, some with stitched crown and plain brim, others with stitched brim and plain crown and others covered all over with rows of fine stitches. Knitted hats in all sorts of fantastic shapes are also being shown for sports wear.

As for Colors

As to the colors for the coming season, petunia bids fair to be one of the leaders and so also do all the nasturtium shades. Petunia combined with navy blue was a favorite combination for the cooler days of the Paris season and the nasturtium colors were worn extensively with black and seal brown. Black and white, as usual, reigns supreme in the wardrobe of the smart Frenchwoman. There are any number of black coats worn over white frocks at the races and other fashionable gatherings and quite often the order was reversed, a black frock being worn with a white coat. Worth sent a manikin to Bagatelle in a lovely costume consisting of a frock of black and white printed crepe with a wide belt of black velvet and a three-quarter length coat of white velvet and a draped hat of black velvet with a huge bow at the front.

Gray is being heralded as a fashionable winter color. Mme. Sciaparelli is still featuring her "eel-gray" and Worth is showing a charming new evening gown of smoke-gray tulle trimmed with narrow bias bands of gray organdie. The same designer is also responsible for the frock which Miss Barbara Hutton (now the Princess Mdivani) wore for the civil marriage ceremony. This was of light smoke-gray crepe romain with short sleeves made of five narrow horizontal bands of the crepe, each knotted on the outside of the arm giving an openwork effect, with the same strips outlining the V-shaped neck with knots at the sides, front and back. A waist-length jacket with cape sleeves of the same material and a big mushroom hat of gray organdie was worn with this. And, by the by, speaking of Worth, this house is predicting short sleeved evening gowns for the coming season.

Feather boas and feather trimmings for both coats and frocks, which were launched a year ago, have evidently taken the popular fancy and may be considered as imortant winter accessories. Little feather muffs, matching the boas, were carried by several women at the races. Mme. Schiaparelli has created a collarette of heron's feathers which has had an immediate success worn with both day and evening gowns.

Monkey fur has been revived and is being used a great deal in both black and white by many of the leading houses. Elbow sleeves of this fur are seen on coats and jackets, bands on the edge of capes and cape sleeves of long coats, a choux of the fur at the waist or shoulder of a frock or at the side of a velvet hat and I recently saw a blue-white satin evening grown which had a band of monkey all around the edge of the skirt.

The three-quarter length coat has replaced the longer one to a great extent. Many of these worn during the Paris season were of cotton velvet in a contrasting color from the frock or if worn with a printed frock (which made a really lovely costume) of a color which harmonized with the design.

I am sending you three sketches of costumes from the latest collections of the Paris dressmakers which are suitable for the early autumn. The black woolen street frock with the cape from Patou is for the first chilly days in September, the brown suit with the interesting fur collar from Mainbocher is for a bit cooler weather and if worn with a sweater in place of the satin blouse can be worn all through the winter. The heavy brown coat from Mme. Bruyere is just the thing for the autumn motor journey, for its collar buttons snugly around the throat and it can be worn over a tailored suit and not be bulky.

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell, Paris, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Frock and Fitted Cape of Navy Blue Woolen From Jean Patou. The Cape Is Trimmed With Bands of Navy Blue Taffeta and Tied With a Taffeta Bow. A Pleated Godet in the Front of the Skirt Gives Ease in Walking. The Frock Has Short Sleeves and the Girdle and Scarf Are of the Taffeta. Center—Autumn Coat in Heavy Brown Woolen Cloth With High Collar Which May Be Closed With a Button or Worn Open Forming Two Deep Points. Padded Bands Ferm the Trimming. Both the Coat and the High-Crowned Brown Felt Hat Were Designed by Mme. Bruyere. Right—Brown Woolen Street Suit Designed by Mainbocher. The Jacket Has an Interesting Collar With Jabots and a Narrow Belt of the Material With a Scarf of Brown Caracul. A Tailored Blouse of Dull Pink Satin Is Worn With This Costume. The Hat With Its "Fore and Aft" Peaks Is of Brown Felt With Brown and White Striped Band and Is Also From Mainbocher.

When Making Jam

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is less labor in jam making if small quantities are done at a time. Several boilings yield better results.

A mixture of ripe and unripe fruit is recommended.

Raspberry, loganberry and blackberry seeds become hard after long boiling. After the sugar is dissolved boil quickly.

Tests can be made by mixing a teaspoonful of the juice with an equal quantity of methylated spirit. Leave for a few minutes. If it forms a clot the jam will set.

It is well not to use too thin an aluminum pan—they burn.

When stirring your jam use a long-handled wooden spoon with a rubber ring to prevent it from slipping into the pan. Move the spoon right round the edge of the pan and then across the center and back in the form of an "8". If vinegar is being used in the jam stir with a silver-plated spoon.

* * *

The best way to sterilize jars is to wash and dry thoroughly and place upright on a tray in the oven until just too hot to touch. Don't fill the jars with the fruit at boiling point but leave for half an hour to insure even distribution.

After filling the jars stand them on damp cloth and wipe round at once in order to remove any juice that may have escaped. Place a sheet of paper over the mouths and seal when cold.

A single drop of water in the jar will start mould.

There is no need to label jam if you use glass jars. It is easy to tell the difference between strawberries and plums at sight.

The best way to wash raspberries before bottling is to place them in a jar filled with water. Then drain the water away. This will remove the small hairs, leaving the fruit whole.

* * *

Before putting the bottling jars in the container rub a little salad oil on the rings, then adjust in position making sure there is no kink anywhere. Now put the caps on. Screw quite tight, and then give a half turn back to allow for expansion. Wrap the jars in towels, or pack in some other way in order to keep them steady, and to prevent cracking through contact with the bottom of the container. The water, which should be sufficient to cover the jars, must only simmer. If too hot the fruit will rise to the top of the jars.

Remove jars from the container one at a time. Screw the brass rings very tightly and leave the jars to cool. Unscrew the brass rings the next day and test for a vacuum in the jars by holding them up by the caps. If there is no suction the fruit should not be stored but used at once.

Handy Brushes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there is any on article that takes first rank in usefulness in my household chores I believe it is a brush.

I keep a clean, stiff vegetable brush of the flat type hanging above my tubs. On wash day this little brush is fine for removing all dust from the corners of pockets in shirts, overalls, aprons. First turn the pockets wrong side out and brush away all dust, sand, lint, etc., before wetting the garment. When I come to dirty cuffs, collars, neckbands, or any badly soiled garment, instead of scrubbing on the washboard or by hand, I spread the soiled spots smoothly over the board, lather freely, reach for my stiff vegetable brush and with a few well-directed strokes the garment is clean. I find it saves my fingers as well as the material.

Sometimes it is a task to remove all the silk from roasting ears. After you have pulled the husk down and rubbed off the largest amounts of silk, take a stiff vegetable brush and, beginning at the top of the ear, brush briskly between the rows down to the base.

I keep a flat, soft paint brush (not too large) to dust the window sills, picture frames, springs of the beds, corners of furniture and window seats that defy the dust cloth. It is also fine to clean artificial flowers.

A whisk broom is my standby to sprinkle clothes. When you go to gather the clothes if you will carry along a pan of warm water and your whisk broom and sprinkle the clothes while still on the line, you can then fold them and put in your basket, saving an extra handling.

Brushes, brooms and scrubbers need frequent cleansing if they are to do their work well. Dip them in the hot soap suds left over from washing day and dry thoroughly, preferably in the warm sun. Never lay a brush on its back to dry as the water will soak into the wood, causing the bristles to loosen.

Artificial Feeding

The Baby's First Year—4

In response to many requests and to what seems to be a recognized need, we are printing on the five Wednesdays in August a series of practical articles on the care and feeding of infants from birth to the end of their first year. These articles are written by a nurse who has made special study of the problems faced by the many young mothers with whom she has come in contact in her professional work.

By IDA B. CLARK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING these early weeks the best place for the baby is in its room or else out on the piazza in its carriage and asleep most of the time. This quiet aids the baby to achieve a poise which as a foundation for later years cannot be overestimated.

About the fourth week the baby may be taken out in the automobile for a short ride and by the sixth week wheeled in its carriage for a short time. They are wise little people, so do not begin the habit of wheeling them up and down the street every afternoon or you will soon find that they are not content to lie quietly in their carriages as they did. They can get just as good air and as much sunshine remaining quietly on the piazza, and this also gives the mother an opportunity to have a little rest in the afternoon.

The baby is usually weighed at birth and once a week after until the third month. From the third to the eighth month once a month is sufficient and then not until a year old. This is done to aid the mother in establishing the food as all artificially fed babies are fed according to weight. The gain of the average baby per week is from six to eight ounces up to the fifth month and from four to six ounces for the remainder of the year. It is much better for the breast-fed baby to make a gain of only four to six ounces a week at first. When they make a gain of 10 to 12 ounces as they occasionally do, the breast milk does not thereafter gain a proportionate amount of richness and by the second month the baby has to be started on a bottle. The average baby doubles its birth weight at five months and trebles it at a year.

Fresh Milk Recommended

From the tenth day it is well to give one rest bottle during the 24 hours and for this it is a good plan to use a food that can later be used as a regular food should the mother need to resort to it. Dryco and other milk powders do all right for a few days but when it comes to a food for the baby to thrive on, it should contain fresh cow's milk and some milk modifier such as Karo, Dextro-Maltose, Imperial Granum or cereal water. Patent foods contain an excessive amount of sugar and have a tendency to make the babies overfat and logy. The flesh is soft and lacks muscle because the baby lacks energy. Of course these foods are easy to prepare and thus appeal to the busy mother, but we are working for results so let us prepare the best all-around foods we know.

Milk from a herd and containing 4 per cent butter fat is considered best for infants. When baby milk is not attainable, certified or grade A milk may be used very nicely. Should fresh milk not be obtainable, use evaporated milk. The best results are obtained if the food after it is prepared is put over hot water and steamed for 30 minutes for the baby from 10 days to three weeks of age; 15 minutes for the one from three weeks to three months, and 10 minutes for the one from three months to six months. When it is taken from the fire, beat with a Dover egg-beater for two minutes and partly cool over cold water before bottling.

For computing the amount of milk according to weight allow:

1 oz. of milk for every pound of body weight until end of tenth day.
1½ oz. of milk for every pound of body weight until end of third month.
2 oz. of milk for every pound of body weight for the remainder of the time that a formula is given.

Where granulated sugar is used, allow one tablespoon for every 7 pounds of body weight.

List of formulas suitable for a 7-pound baby 10 days of age:

Karo Sirup

10 oz. of whole milk.
11 oz. of water.
1 to 2 tablespoons white Karo sirup.
Steam for 30 minutes.
Offer 3 oz. at a feeding.
Allow 1 to 2 tablespoons of Karo for every 10 oz. of milk.

Dextro-Maltose

10 oz. of whole milk.
11 oz. of water.
3 tablespoons of Dextro-Maltose No. 1.
Steam for 30 minutes.
Offer 3 oz. at a feeding.

Imperial Granum

10 oz. of whole milk.
16 oz. of water.
1 tablespoon granulated sugar.
2 teaspoons Imperial Granum.

Cook Granum and water over hot water for 15 minutes, add milk and sugar, and steam for another 15 minutes.

Divide into 7 feedings.

Cereal Water

I use Robinson's Patent Barley.
One tablespoon barley flour
One-eighth teaspoon salt
1 cup cold water
3 cups hot water

Put barley flour and salt in top part of double boiler, add slowly the cup of cold water, stirring all the time to prevent lumping, then add hot water and place directly over the fire. Let it boil up once and put it over hot water. Steam for 30 minutes. This makes sufficient barley water to use for three days. Keep in the refrigerator. Increase the amount of the barley flour ¼ teaspoon every 10 days until you are using 3 tablespoons for the barley water.

Barley Food

1 tablespoon granulated sugar
10 oz. whole milk
11 oz. barley water.

Steam for 30 minutes. Offer 3 oz. at a feeding. Increase the milk 1 tablespoon at a time as babies do not thrive on too rapid increases in the food.

Fruit Juices

Bottle-fed babies need fruit juices which may be given by the end of the first month.

1 teaspoon orange juice.
1 teaspoon sugar.
2 ounces hot water.

Interchange this with twice the amount of prune or canned tomato juice. Give between the first two morning feedings.

In preparing everything for the baby the utmost cleanliness must be observed. The following is a list of equipment needed for preparing the food.

9 eight-ounce nursing bottles.
8 rubber caps.
4 nipples.
Bottle brush.
Bottle rack.
Eight-ounce graduate glass.
Set of measuring spoons.
Mixing spoon (table size).
Fork for removing cap from bottle.
Knife for leveling.
Funnel.
2 small glass jars with covers for holding nipples (one for clean and one for used nipples).
Double boiler holding 2 quarts.
Dover egg beater.
A small basin for heating water.

(If there are any questions, please write the Editor of the Women's pages.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - H. Armstrong Roberts

A CHEERY YOUNG MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

A Boy and a Book

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FRANK P. GRAHAM, president of the University of North Carolina, is quoted in the bulletin of the Women's Clubs of that State as saying, "Close to the source of many events and movements is the fact that a boy and a book got together."

Perhaps one of the greatest contributions to contentment which has been made by women's clubs, during the past few years, has been their insistence that boys, as well as men and women, should have the advantages of good library facilities.

It has been stated frequently that at least 85 per cent of the public libraries now functioning as community or civic enterprises were started by women's clubs. Whether or not there are statistics to support this contention it is certain that library extension, and development, has been an outstanding project in organized endeavor.

In various parts of the country funds for continuing library service have been either withdrawn entirely, or greatly lessened. In many such instances the local women's club has saved the situation by appropriating funds as well as service.

* * *

It may be helpful to list some of the ways in which public libraries have been assisted by organized groups. In several towns, where there were no public funds with which to pay for the services of a librarian, members of the local club have served in that capacity, taking turns on different afternoons of each week.

To add to the collection of books in libraries entertaininments have been given for which the price charged for admission was a book. In order to assure thatt the books given in so general a manner are of the quality desired it may be a good plan to have a list of desirable books posted in some conspicuous place. People reading such a list might cross off the books which they will donate. Thus duplication would be avoided and the library shelves would be supplied with the required volumes.

Some clubs have acquired libraries of their own, which have been reserved for the use of members. In several instances these libraries have been opened, during the past winter, to the townspeople. Such libraries are quite likely to contain valuable books on international affairs, history, biography, and literature; subjects which club women study. These volumes do not always find their way into small public libraries and that fact makes their availability to the general public all the greater contribution.

* * *

The department of literature in clubs is often the source from which comes the most insistent demand for books of real literary worth on library shelves. Often a member of such a department is also a member of the purchasing committee of the local library. She keeps the library officials informed as to the subjects in which women are interested, and the books which are likely to be in most demand.

The department of the American home in many clubs has placed a bulletin board, or other holder, in a conspicuous place in the local library, on which it keeps an up-to-date list of books of especial interest to home makers. These may vary from books dealing strictly with home management through all the phases of home and family life. Such a list will include some of the splendid biographies of women who have achieved and whose lives may be an inspiration to other women.

The public library and the women's club are closely allied in the service which they render, and the culture which they represent.

Peach Roly Poly (Early English)

Take
2 cups of flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons good beef suet. Mix with cold water to a stiff paste.

Roll thin and spread with fresh cooked peaches. Sprinkle over with 1½ to 2 cups of granulated sugar. Roll over and pinch top and bottom edges.

Dip pudding bag in boiling water; flour it; then wrap pudding. Tie ends of the bag with string. Steam or boil 2 hours. Serve hot with hard butter sauce.

Pleated Shade

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever made a shade of cream-colored holland linen? (That's window shade cloth.) One and one-half times the lower diameter of the wire shade should be the total unpleated strip—its depth an inch more, top and bottom, than the depth of the frame. Sew striped ribbon ¾ inch wide on each edge, pleat in ¾-inch pleats and sew ends together. (A professional pleater will pleat it best.)

Punch holes for cords, in top, and half holes in the edge of the pleats below this, in which the top wire will rest when the cord is drawn. Result: Style, simplicity and light without glare. Another recipe is—paste gold or silver paper on a strip of butcher paper and pleat, punch and mount as above. Result: Style, simplicity and light without glare, all of them desirable features in a lamp shade.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Remodeling That Frock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are several fashion details for the coming season that should be of especial interest to the woman who has remodeling to do. Two of these style points offer unuscual advantages as they are adaptable to all ages and all materials, besides being easy of adjustment and, in most instances, requiring no pattern. One of these is our old friend, the "Gibson Pleat," and the other the "Sailor Collar." Both of these, it will be seen, express the widened, squared shoulder; also both have front lines that converge becomingly and tend to slenderize the waistline.

The "Gibson Pleat"

In the case of the Gibson "pleat," the broad-shouldered, waist-tapering effect can be simulated in many ways without the use of any actual pleat, as the name implies. All kinds of trimming bands may be applied in this form either for the entire length and width of the simulated pleat or merely as an edge. The applied section can also be shaped to meet the most modern requirements in various ways. One of the most approved is an extension over the shoulders only, in epaulet effect, this section being treated somewhat differently from the long, graduated strips that converge toward the waistline, both back and front. Closely set machine stitching is often seen in this connection as it not only gives the square, military shoulder line by having the lines of stitching outline a well-defined epaulet, but the stitching also adds a certain degree of stiffness so that this section stands out firmly over the shoulders, covering the tops of the sleeves. A deep scallop outline may also be used over the sleeve tops, marking the shoulder line of the long applied pleat. Still another model has a bias seam at the shoulder line, with the fabric closely machine stitched to form a slight uplift or "crest" over the sleeve. This gives opportunity for the display of a contrasting facing, for instance turquoise blue on a black satin, pale yellow or tan on brown.

Collars and Insets

In remodeling dresses for the daughter of school age, bright plaids can be introduced as Gibson pleats on an otherwise too somber frock, with a scarf collar to match or perhaps one of the "schoolgirl" turnover collars with a tied bow. It is easily seen how much piecing can be concealed by these applied pleats, as entire underarm sections can be seamed in at each side under the pleat and back and front can be similarly inset when such additional repair work is necessary. The pleats may disappear under the skirt-top or be attached to the belt either by buttons or ornamental clips, according to the style of garment being remodeled in this way. Similar choice applies to the method of front closing, depending much on the simplicity or dressiness of the blouse or frock, as well as its fabric. Widely spaced buttons are much used; also pairs of buttons, in linked fashion, the front edges of the garment touching rather than lapping. This latter has two advantages, as it enables the remodeler to increase the width over the chest, if necessary; also admits of an underlaid strip of the trimming material or of lace, which will show prettily between the front edges that are fastened with linked buttons. Still dressier, the fronts may be held together with a pair of clips, the neckline being curved, pointed or square.

The "Sailor Collar"

Equally simple and adaptable is the old-time sailor collar outline that can do wonders in concealing the undesirable features of a much-worn blouse or frock. The back of the modern sailor collar permits almost any depth and may be straight across in plain yoke effect, or with a center curve or point. The sailor collar, like the Gibson pleat, need not literally carry out its name, but the shaping may be outlined with various trimmings and bands giving the modish width to shoulders and slenderness to waistline. The general style, with its many variations, is seen in garments of every type, ranging from school frocks to evening gowns! There is even a delightful little evening jacket that consists merely of an enlarged sailor collar, sufficiently deep in the back to cover the low-cut decolletage of the formal gown with which it is worn for semiformal occasions. The shoulder width is sufficient to give the desired "covered" effect when worn with a sleeveless gown and the narrowing, elongated fronts are thrown over in scarf style at whatever point is becoming to the wearer. While this model originally appeared as a detached accessory it is equally desirable as an integral part of an afternoon frock, and is also recommended as the upper section of a hostess dress or a négligé.

Berets—and Berets

Berets, turbans and peaked toques lead very decidedly the fall chapeau parade. They are varied as varied can be. Some are charmingly draped and ornamented, others draped back and high-topped by curled ostrich tips; still others shoot-the-chute toward the eyes. The front tips are flattering and a relief after the off-the-face vogue.

In addition to being soft and light on the head these small hats go extremely well with the town frock of dark silk, and equally well with velvets and velveteens. Duvetyn, suede, soft woolens, in fact any of the soft pile fabrics lend themselves advantageously to the hats this fall.

Fall Touches

With the coming of September the summer corsages or organdie, which have been worn on frocks and coats, should be discarded now for the fall accessories. A velvet or silk-colored posie will do wonders to perk up a jaded costume.

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The Home Forum

The Hermit Goes to Market

THERE comes a day, even with the most frugal cabin-keeping, when the hermit's larder needs to be replenished. It comes ordinarily about once in two weeks—or, if he has been more than usually forethoughtful on his last visit to the centers of trade, and has stuffed his knapsack to the bursting point, in three. Sooner or later, at any rate, the corn meal is reduced to a few golden grains, hardly enough for a hungry field mouse. Under these circumstances—unless, to be sure, the hermit has a private quern to grind his own corn in—there is only one thing to be done. He must humbly recognize that society has, after all, its uses. He must "go down among them."

For of course he has no telephone, like a finelady housekeeper in the city. What kind of solitude could he enjoy at one end of a wire with all the world waiting at the other end to ring him up, just when the hermit thrush is beginning to sing? He might almost as well have a radio or a "piano-player" or any other such ingenious machine for the manufacture of noise. Why, he might almost as well own a car! And even with a telephone installed in his hermitage, still there would be something disproportionate in the picture of a delivery truck laboring up through four or five miles of New England hillside, bouncing on the boulders, to bring him his pitiful pint of milk. Therefore, when the time arrives for commercial transactions, he takes his knapsack from the hook and his walking-stick from the corner and starts out.

Down the hill and down he goes, all among the meadow-rue and goldenrod and queen's-lace-handkerchief, in and out of the hemlock shadows, with his rough straw hat on the back of his head and a song in his mouth. Ah, this striding down hill to market on a fine brisk morning—how vigorous and aggressive and practical it makes a hermit feel! As a matter of fact, he does not really need to go to market at all, for there are still several potatoes left in his garden, the woodchucks have left him a cabbage or two, and the rabbits have not eaten quite all the lettuce. Besides, the blueberries are not entirely gone and the tomatoes are only beginning. Why, then, all this commercialism? Certainly not because he needs corn meal, but because he wishes to have it understood, if only by himself, that he is a practicing member of society, in good and regular standing. He feels that he ought to have some kind of blue eagle to hang over his cabin door, with a legend reading: "I"—not *we*—"do my"—not *our*—"part."

Then comes the river, which he crosses on stepping stones, admiring the cardinal-flowers one by one as he goes by, and soon after that the village begins. It is not a large village. It has perhaps thirty houses, all old and substantial, built when building was not yet a business but still half an art and half a craft. It contains one church, one inn, one mill, one bridge, one filling station—which is one too many—and one store—which is just enough. The store is one hundred years old. On the second floor the local grange of the neighboring farmers meets, once a year. On the front porch of it in summer and round the huge stove of it in winter gathers the village senate to consider all matters of social and political import and, in general, to condemn the weather. Inside presides the storekeeper.

* * *

He is a genial and philanthropic person, this storekeeper, and particularly well disposed towards hermits. Outside, in the village street, the hermit sometimes encounters a kind of smile which seems to suggest that there may be something faintly ludicrous about hermits, or possibly that knapsacks and walking-sticks are somehow amusing; but the smile of the storekeeper assures one that hermits are perfectly normal, if not quite ordinary persons, and that walking-sticks and knapsacks are just coming into fashion. This good sense of his is probably attributable to the fact that he spent his youth and younger manhood in the manufacture of butter, for the hermit has often observed the emollient and dulcifying effect that butter exerts upon all who have to do with it. He reflects that one of the most kindly persons he has ever known was a man practicing the interesting profession of a butter-taster. He decides that he must buy some butter.

The storekeeper's stock seems to have been laid in primarily for the hermit trade, for he has, as a rule, only one specimen of each article. One ax he has, and one scythe, hanging in the window, accompanied by one lawn mower and a watering can. It is amazing what a large number of improbable things he has one of, until the hermit remembers that they have had one hundred years to accumulate here, becoming first permanent furniture and then honored "antiques." Of course, there are a few exceptions. For example, he has three neckties—faded little knots of pink and yellow and baby-blue, ready tied and fitted with elastics to go round the neck. Such ties were in vogue, the hermit believes, during the esthetic epoch of Ulysses S. Grant, and yet he rather approves the discernment of those successive generations of villagers who have gazed critically down upon them and decided that they would not quite do. Still, there they are, awaiting the advent of the hermit who will some day fall upon them with cries of joy. The storekeeper is a patient and a hopeful man. He does not insist upon "a quick turnover."

One package of salt and another of sugar find their way into the knapsack, and then the hermit inquires about bacon.

"Well, the fact is," says the storekeeper, "I have just one hunk of bacon left. It's twenty-five cents a pound if you take it in the hunk and twenty-seven cents if I have to slice it for you."

The hermit decides that he will "take it in the hunk" and do his own slicing. Then he buys a pound of corn meal, getting it for five cents because it is the last pound in the bin. He secures the single remaining orange—not a very good orange now, but one still reminiscent of goodness. Also he secures the long-handled dipper that has been left hanging alone, like summer's final rose, for longer than the oldest inhabitant can remember.

* * *

This seems to be about all the provisions that one hermit can hope to consume in a fortnight. Something else there was that he thought he wanted, but he can't quite recall what it was. The storekeeper names over a long list of articles, hoping to remind him; but no, it was not a whetstone, a newspaper, a sewing machine, a sack of cement, nor yet a loaf of bread. It was something else. A chickadee flies down to the branch that crosses the window behind the counter and shouts the word at him with voluble vociferation, emphasizing it with acrobatics and sign language. Even when the bird says it up-side-down, however, the hermit simply cannot remember.

The storekeeper does some arithmetic on a piece of wrapping paper with the inch-long pencil that lives behind his ear, and arrives at the conclusion that sixty-nine cents will be about right. It is quite all right with the hermit, who produces two of those silver disks that most people are so intensely interested in and lays them on the counter. The storekeeper is interested in them, too. He puts them into a pasteboard box and hands over to the hermit quite a number of smaller disks in return, besides which he packs the salt and sugar and corn meal and the dipper and the hunk of bacon securely in the knapsack and helps the hermit to swing the bundle over his shoulder. Then, after all this beneficence, he smiles, asks his visitor to come again, and says good day.

As the hermit makes his way up the village street, vaguely aware of the different smiles on either side of him, he thinks most gratefully about the scheme of things that has made such ample provision for hermits and their needs. Surely, a most unusual world, full of admirable arrangements! Crossing the river on the stepping-stones, he thinks of the storekeeper. What a kindly and understanding man, always to have on hand just what a hermit wants, and in just the proper quantities! As he climbs the hill, all among the queen's-lace-handkerchief and goldenrod and meadow-rue, he wonders how the storekeeper managed to get that way. And finally, just as he reaches the narrow path running in from the lane to his cabin down the glen, there is a chickadee hanging up-side-down from a birch-twig and shouting at the top of his lungs; "Butter! Butter!"

OZELL SHEPARD.

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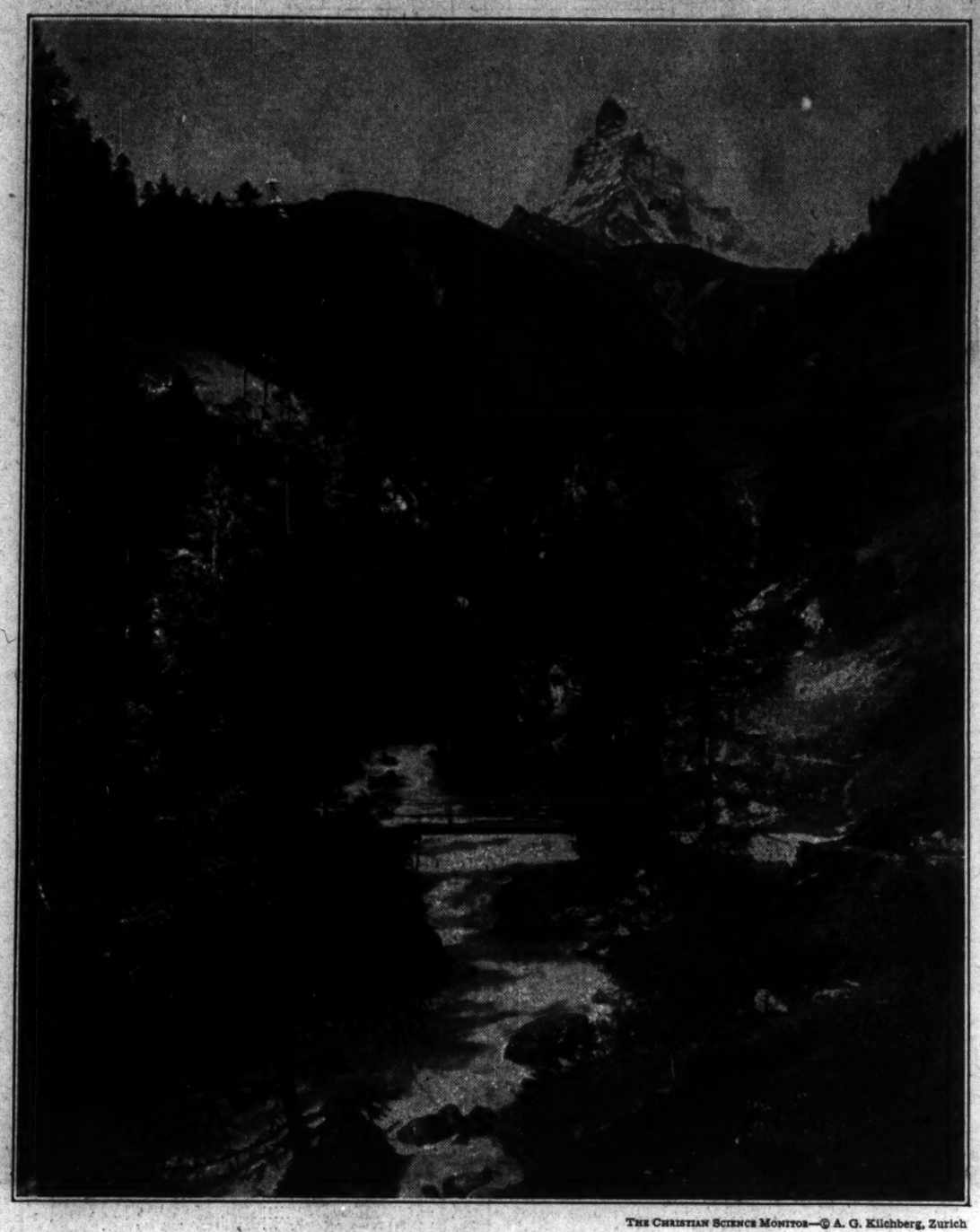

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The Matterhorn Shimmering White Against the Blue of a Swiss Sky

A PERSON can reckon with most mountains. They are plausible enough for ordinary purposes, being either high or low, sharp or rounded as to summits. One knows, at least with reasonable certainty, when they will be visible in their accustomed places, when their forms will be hidden. And one acts accordingly.

With the Matterhorn circumstances are not easily calculable, for it is a mountain of peculiar detachment. Often it rises smilingly, as in this photograph, powdered in shimmering whiteness which shatters the blue like a blade. Then, again, it is capable of sudden disappearances which are distressing to the tourist. The Matterhorn is aware of fogs and mists of which the inhabitants of the valley know nothing. One doubts whether the head of the Swiss weather bureau, assuming that Switzerland provides such an institution, would dare to predict the changes of sun and shadow which shift across its slopes.

The one certainty about the Matterhorn is its incredible loftiness and sharpness. When its summit penetrates the mists, it is as though some giant of the skies brandishes his sword and whets it upon the clouds. Does anyone really understand the moods of this mountain, its whims and inconsistencies and breath-taking loveliness? Even to make a beginning one would need to live a lifetime in a rock-ribbed chalet chained to a hillside of, say, Zermatt. Then a person might have hope of success.

The Beasts at Judgment

"And he was there in the wilderness forty days . . . and was with the wild beasts . . ."

—Mark 1:13

We are the friendly beasts—
We knew this Jesus well.
Full forty days and nights
The Lord with us did dwell.

Lean limb and padded paw,
We followed in his track—
And not a claw unsheathed,
And not a lip writhed back!

We watched with gentle eyes
When down he laid him;
No jackal in the land
Would have betrayed him!

Our tongues had licked the dust
From his worn sandal—
We brought our round-eyed young
For him to fondle.

Lion and leopard and wolf—
We would have ministered to him.
We were the friendly beasts—
His own kind slew him!

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

Dowodzenie Obfitości

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

„DUSZA ma nieskończone zasoby, by błogosławiła ludzkości", pisze Mary Baker Eddy w swem dziele „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", p. 60 (Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego). Z prawdą tego oświadczenia zgodzi się zapewne cały naród Chrześcijański.

Jeżeli przyjmujemy wyjaśnienia Biblji, dotyczące Boga, musimy wierzyć, że On jest nieskończony, a ona Go określa jako Miłość. Zarówno Stary, jak i Nowy Testament zawiera liczne oznajmienia o wielkiej miłości Boga do swego Stworzenia i o Jego hojnem zaopatrzeniu tego stworzenia. Wielu jest jednak, którzy pozornie odczuwają niedostatek. Czyż Bóg nie jest zawsze w mocy opiekowania się wszystkiemi Swemi dziećmi i nie jest chętny do tego? Czyż zapewnienia czułej pieczy Bożej o nas nie są prawdziwe?

Wiedza Chrześcijańska pokazuje nam, że oznajmienia Biblji są zarówno prawdziwe, jak i wykonalne, nawet zapewnienie, że „teraz dziatkami Bożemi jesteśmy". Ci, co badają tę Wiedzę, w miarę swego jej zrozumienia dowodzą, że w mocy każdego jest doświadczenie obfitości życia, a drogi do jej osiągnięcia nauczał Chrystus Jezus. Pilne badanie Pisma wyjawia fakt, że ludzkość urzeczywistnia wielką obfitość Bożą skutkiem tego, że zna prawdę, że ufa w Bogu i jest Jemu posłuszna, kiedy, szukając dobra i spodziewając się go, wyraża dobro.

Częste wzmianki Biblji o śpiewaniu i radowaniu się wykazują jawnie, że te ostatnie odgrywały wybitną rolę w triumfach narodu, który dowiódł zawsze użytecznąm obfitość Bożą. We wszystkich czasach śpiewanie, radowanie się i dziękczynienie dopomagały do odniesienia zwycięstw nad niedostatkiem i rozdwięknem.

Ten, co usiłuje dowieść obfitość Bożą, może rozpocząć od niedopuszczania upadania na duchu. Powiedziane, że szatan kusił Chrystusa Jezusa, mówiąc: „Spuść się na dół". Gdyby Jezus pozwolił sobie upaść na duchu, obniżyć swój wysoki sztandar, On nie mógłby dokonać swych cudownych czynów. W porównaniu z zadaniem naszego Nauczyciela nasze zagadnienia są tylko sposobnością naśladowania w pokorze Jego przykładu. Zatem wzbraniajmy sobie opuścić się na dół, ponieważ upadanie na duchu natychmiast sprowadza bojaźń, zobojętnienie, zastój, niedostatek. Nie można się spodziewać, by skutkiem tych ujemnych myśli była oczywistość obfitości. Żywiący je również nie może oczekiwać, by jakikolwiek pracodawca pilnie go szukał. Może wydawać się niełatwem radowanie się w obliczu tego, co pozornie stanowi nieprzyjazne okoliczności, a jednak jest to możliwe z punktu widzenia duchowego; osiągnięcie zaś radości duchowej godne jest usiłowań.

Pewna kobieta mówiła swej przyjaciółce, którą odwiedziła, że jest bezdomna i prawie bez grosza; a ponieważ nie była młoda i biegła w żadnym zawodzie, dręczyła ją obawa o przyszłość. Przyjaciółka, uczenica Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, dowiodła swemu gościowi, że powinna radować się i czuć się szczęśliwą wobec faktu, że Bóg nie stworzył i nie mógłby stworzyć żadnej niepożytecznej rzeczy; że stworzenie Boże jest celowe; że człowiek rzeczywisty istnieje, by wyrażał Boga, i że każde dziecko Boże zaopatrzone jest we wszystko, czego potrzeba do wyrażania dobra. Rychło się okazało, że gość posiadał różne kwalifikacje, które mogłyby komuś się przydać. Zrozumiał też gość, że Bogu można powierzyć utrzymanie Jego dzieci na ich prawdziwem stanowisku, a bojaźń, doznawana przez nią od dłuższego czasu, zamieniła się w radość i wdzięczność. Jej krótka wizyta jeszcze się nie skończyła, a już zaproponowano jej stanowisko zarówno przyjemne, jak i korzystne, co było dobrą sposobnością do radosnego służenia.

W okresie czasu, który nazywamy gospodarczą depresją, zdarzało się, że ci, co utracili swoje stanowiska i nie poddawali się zniechęceniu i gnuśności, a wyświadczali komuś przysługę, wykonywując pracę, za którą nie czekali zapłaty, znajdywali, że wskutek tego otwierała się im droga do zyskownego zatrudnienia.

Pilne badanie Biblji wykazuje nam, że rzeczywiste zatrudnienie człowieka polega na odzwierciedlaniu albo wyrażaniu Boga, dobra. Zatem możemy stale dążyć ku znajdywaniu sposobności do wyrażania dobra, wiedząc z ufnością, że jest obfity popyt na takie prawdziwe zatrudnienie i że jest ono hojnie wynagrodzone.

W liście do Kościoła Galesi Chrystusa, Uczonego, Mrs. Eddy pisze (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165): „Dobroć nigdy nie doznaje zawodu w otrzymywaniu swej nagrody, ponieważ dobroć czyni życie błogosławieństwem. Dobroć jako czynna część jednej zdumiewającej całości utożsamia człowieka z powszechnem dobrem. Tedy niech każdy członek kościoła tego wzniesie się ponad często powtarzane pytanie: Kto jestem?—ku naukowej odpowiedzi: Jestem w mocy udzielania prawdy, zdrowia i szczęścia, a to jest skała zbawienia mego i racja mego istnienia".

Z jakiegokolwiek założenia wychodzimy pracując dla doświadczenia prawdziwej obfitości, możemy siebie zapytać: Czy jesteśmy uczciwi? Czy jesteśmy powściągliwi w miłości? Czy więcej myślimy o zyskiwaniu, niż o dawaniu? A więc poprawiając swą myśl, o ile tego potrzeba, możemy radować się, że mamy co dawać, niema bowiem nikogo, kto nie mógłby oddać komuś jakiejkolwiek pożytecznej usługi?

Nawet z ludzkiego punktu widzenia każdy z nas ma możność służenia; możemy więc z pewnością ufać prawu Bożemu zaopotrzenia, które działa stale. Bądźmy radośnie hojni w dawaniu, naśladując nakaz Pawła Koryntom: „Aby też i ich obfitość waszemu niedostatkowi usłużyła, żeby się stało porównanie".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Soo-chow, the Venice of China

The first-class compartment in which we traveled, except that it was upholstered in brown leather, might have been that of an English railway train, so similar was it. We passed many acres of paddy-fields, for the Province of Kiang-su is one of the chief centers of rice production and the quality of the rice it produces is of the very best. The rice grows in small fields. There are no fences or walls between them, but the mud is piled up all round each little division of ground, and, drying in the sun, forms a narrow footway just about wide enough for a person to walk on. As rice grows best in water the patches resembled small rectangular lakes. . . .

An hour and a half's run landed us at Soo-chow station, which is outside the city walls, and on emerging into the road we were immediately mobbed by a shouting, yelling crowd of Chinese bandits offering us ponies, donkeys, carriages, rickshas, and palanquins. . . .

The road down which our three carriages were progressing was a fine wide boulevard, lined on the right with theaters and restaurants and bordered on the left by the placid, junk-ridden waters of the canal, with the grim walls of the city immediately beyond.

Turning off to the right, we shortly afterwards drew up at the famous house and gardens of Leuyen—a typical old Chinese rock-garden with miniature hills, lakes, streams, trees, flowering plants, bridges, and arbours, with paths among them leading in every direction. Swimming about on the little lakes I noticed a number of small water-fowl with brilliant plumage of red, orange, black, and yellow, and with curious finlike projections sticking upward from their folded wings. . . .

Progress was difficult, especially as a fine view of a water-gate immediately presented itself which Howard insisted upon photographing with all the usual pother and ceremonial. This completed, however, we took refuge in six palanquins, and plunged into the teeming activity of the city.

These palanquins were like square boxes with a cushioned seat, slung between two long poles, and with a canvas canopy supported at the four corners by wooden pillars. The poles were so supple that the chair in the middle sagged downward and bobbed up and down very considerably. Three bearers went to each chair—two to carry and one to relieve. The men traveled along at a good speed, half walking and half running, with the torso motionless and hips waggling. At intervals, whoever was acting as relief man would duck beneath the shafts, shoulder the poles, and, without slackening speed for an instant, slip into the other man's place. It was really an excellent way in which to go sight-seeing, for, besides being comfortable, one was raised above the heads of the people and could see into the open shops on either side. I had no idea of where we were making for, and did not care—the sights and sounds and the smells of our journey being occupation enough to assimilate or avoid.

Soo-chow has been named the Venice of China owing to the scores of canals that divide it from north to south and from east to west. Single-storey houses, most of them whitewashed and many of them with tiny landing-stages, bordered the banks of these waterways; sampans roofed with matting, and some with small sails, crowded their surface; and the many quite graceful bridges that spanned them were all steeply humped - backed. —CLIFFORD W. COLLINSON, in "Half Seas Over." (London: Hutchinson.)

Proving Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SOUL has infinite resources with which to bless mankind," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 60 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Probably the truth of this statement would be conceded by all Christian people.

If we accept the Bible statements concerning God, we must believe Him to be infinite; and He is defined as Love. Both the Old and the New Testament contain numerous declarations of His great love and bountiful provision for His creation. And yet there are many people who seem to be experiencing lack. Is not God ever able and willing to care for all His children? Are not the assurances of God's tender care for us true?

Christian Science shows us that the declarations in the Bible are both true and practical, even the assurance that "now are we the sons of God." In proportion to their understanding, students of this Science are proving that the abundant life which Christ Jesus taught us how to obtain is possible for all to experience. Careful study of the Scriptures discloses the fact that the affluence of God is realized by mankind as a result of knowing the truth, of trust in God, obedience to God, seeking and expecting good, expressing good.

Singing and rejoicing are often mentioned in the Bible, plainly showing that they played an important part in the triumphs of the people who proved God's ever available abundance. In all times singing, rejoicing, thanksgiving have helped to win many victories over lack and inharmony.

One who is striving to prove God's abundance may begin by refusing to be discouraged. It is recorded that Satan tempted Christ Jesus, saying, "Cast thyself down." Had he allowed himself to become discouraged, to lower his high standard, Jesus could not have performed his wonderful works. Compared with the task of our Master, our problems are but opportunities humbly to follow his example. Then let us refuse to cast ourselves down; for in the wake of discouragement come fear, apathy, stagnation, lack. These negative thoughts could not be expected to result in the evidence of abundance. Nor could one who entertains them expect to be eagerly sought by any employer. To rejoice in the face of what appear to be distressing circumstances may not seem easy, but it is possible from the spiritual standpoint; and the attainment of spiritual joy is well worth the effort.

A woman explained to a friend whom she was visiting that she was without home and almost without money; and because she was not young or trained in any vocation she felt worried about the future. The friend, who was a student of Christian Science, showed her guest that she could rejoice and be happy for the fact that God would not and could not create any useless thing; that God's creation is purposeful; that the real man exists to express God; and that each child of God is supplied with every necessary requirement for expressing good. It was soon seen that the guest had several qualifications which would be of value to someone; and she realized that God could be trusted to maintain His children in their true position. The fear which the guest had experienced for a long time gave place to rejoicing and gratitude; and before the short visit had ended she received an offer of a position, both pleasant and profitable, which gave her the opportunity for joyous service.

During what has been called the economic depression there have been instances in which those who had lost their positions have refused to be discouraged or idle and, instead, have rendered useful service for someone, doing the work with no expectation of payment, and finding that it resulted in opening a way to remunerative employment.

A close study of the Bible shows us that man's real employment lies in reflecting or expressing God, good. Then, we may constantly endeavor to find opportunities for expressing good, confidently knowing that for such true employment there is ample demand and reward.

In a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165): "Goodness never fails to receive its reward, for goodness makes life a blessing. As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."

From whatever standpoint we may be working to bring true abundance into experience, we may ask ourselves: Am I honest? Am I withholding love? Am I thinking more about getting than about giving? Then, correcting our thought, if need be, we may rejoice that we have something to give; for there is no one who has not some useful service to render.

Even from a human standpoint all of us have the ability to be of service; and we can surely trust in God's law of supply, which is continually operative. Let us be joyfully liberal in giving, following Paul's recommendation to the Corinthians, "That now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want: that there may be equality."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Flying Fish

This cruising caballero of the deep
Knows lanes of pearl and amber carved in sleep. . . .

His fins are sunbeams. On his spinning tail
The colors of the star of morning pale.

He is the lark of water, on the wing,
Whose flight is song no land-locked bird can sing.

At home within the ebon halls of night,
He soars away when dawn-buds break to light.

Oh, herald of joy! Oh! flasher above sea-flowers!
Your wild heart beats with the rhythm of spray-flung hours!

—J. CORSON MILLER, in *Voices.*

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Financial: Market Quotations

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Greater Activity Is Displayed By Security Market

Prices Advance Moderately and Then Taper Off in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Financial markets had a touch of inflationary excitement today, but it didn't last long, and trading soon dropped back to its recent subnormal routine.

There was a relatively heavy turnover of stocks in the first hour, with gains of fractions to a point or more scattered over a wide front.

The splash was coincident with a rally of foreign exchanges against the dollar. Sterling was up about 4 cents at one time, and European gold currencies exhibited strength. The ticker tape got behind for awhile, then resumed its slow and rather uninteresting pace.

Grains and cotton were firm, but not buoyant. Silver futures were firm. Bonds were quiet and moderately mixed.

The list drifted somewhat lower in the last hour with a number of the leaders losing fractions to more than a point after having been moderately higher in earlier trading. Scattered firm spots were in evidence.

Johns-Manville was up 2 points, while New York Central and Bethlehem were in fair demand. Shares off major fractions to a point or more included General Motors, American Can, du Pont, National Distillers, Santa Fe and American Commercial Alcohol.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were steady.

Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Inflationary Talk

Both stock and foreign exchange traders were inclined to interpret statements credited to General Johnson as of a mildly inflationary nature. Intimations of the recovery administrator that government credit would be mobilized behind the work-spreading and wage-raising campaign were viewed in some quarters as advance notice that the Federal Reserve System might be expected to expand its open market buying within the near future.

During the last several weeks the reserve banks have been adding about $10,000,000 weekly to their portfolios of "governments." Financial circles consider this as relatively "small buying." The Reserve System has authority to purchase around $3,000,000,000 of Government obligations.

The financial district was particularly interested in General Johnson's purported remarks regarding the seeming tightness of commercial banking credit in respect to expansion of the NRA campaign. If the Federal Reserve steps up its purchasing program, it was figured, it will be for the purpose of loosening credit, and will amount to a form of inflation for which market followers have been waiting to give prices another push.

Some revival of interest in carrier shares was attributed to preliminary statements of several of the leading roads for the week ended Aug. 19, which indicated a further rise in freight car loadings. Various traffic officials expect a slow but steady increase in business until at least the end of September. Most estimates for the remainder of the year, however, are said to be based largely on hope.

Some Bonds Improve

There were numerous gains in bond prices today, but they were generally narrow with trading again in small volume.

Secondary issues, which ordinarily follow the trend of the stock market, received little help in establishing a definite direction due to the uncertain price movements in equities. The best gains, which seldom exceeded fractions, were recorded in some loans of the Allegheny Corporation, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Southern Railway and St. Louis San Francisco.

There was a drift to slightly lower levels by such loans as Armour & Co. 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, and Pennsylvania Railroad 4½s. International Teleghone convertible 4½s rose about a point on a fair turnover.

Trading in the Federal group continued at the same slow pace as in recent sessions, and quotation changes were unimportant.

The foreign group had a mixed tone with the widest gains in British 5½s, French 7s, Sao Paulo 7s and a few others, which were up a point or more. Brazil 6½s eased a major fraction.

Watchful Attitude In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—The grain market adopted a watchful waiting attitude today. A brief flurry of trading at the start was followed by the usual stalemate in operations.

Market developments overnight were uninspiring. Rye, yesterday's leader, was only moderately active and generally steady.

Wheat started to ¼-⅝ cent higher, and later moved up another cent a bushel. Corn was mixed, ⅛ cent lower to ⅛-¼ higher and later gained with wheat.

Opening prices were: Wheat: Sept. 88⅞-½; Dec. 91⅝-92; May 86. Corn: Sept. 51⅜-⅝; Dec. 57-57⅛; May 61⅞-62⅛. Oats: Sept. 37⅜; Dec. 40¼-⅜; May 43½.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.88⅝	.90⅛	.88⅛	.88⅛	...
December	.91⅞	.93¾	.91⅛	.91¼	+ ⅛
May	.96	.97⅞	.95½	.96¾	...
Corn					
September	.51⅞	.53	.51⅝	.51⅝	—2⅛
December	.57⅛	.58	.56	.56⅝	— ⅜
Oats					
September	.37⅛	.38⅛	.37⅜	.37¾	+ ⅛
December	.40⅛	.41⅛	.39⅞	.40¼	+ ⅛
May	.43¼	.44⅛	.43¼	.43⅝	+ ⅛
Lard					
September	5.70	5.85	5.70	5.80	+5
December	5.32	5.32	5.15	5.24	+5

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.72⅛	.70¾	.70¾	—1
December	.74⅝	.72⅛	.72⅛	— ⅝
May	.79⅝	.77⅛	.77⅛	—1

Slightly Easier Trend Shown By American Dollar

Lacks Support in London Exchange Market and Weaker in Paris

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — The United States dollar lacked support today in the exchange market, showing a weakening tendency throughout the day in light dealings.

Opening at $4.49¾ to the pound—the same as yesterday's close—it sagged to $4.51¼ early in the afternoon, after which it continued to droop under offerings to a close of $4.54.

The French franc was somewhat firmer on the day, closing at 84.15.

The gold price rose 2 pence to 125 shillings 5 pence a fine ounce, the highest quotation this year.

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP)—The American dollar weakened today on the Bourse to a close of 18.66 francs (5.36 cents to the franc). The close yesterday was 18.72 francs (5.34 cents).

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—The American dollar dropped to 3.07 marks today, compared with 3.085 yesterday. (Today's rate was the equivalent to a mark value of 32.57 cents, compared with 32.42 yesterday.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 72.59 cents, compared with 73.41 cents yesterday and 72.12 cents a month ago.

New York Exports 30 Per Cent Of Country's Total

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The New York customs district cleared approximately 30 per cent of the merchandise exports in 1932.

A list of ranking districts, made public by the Commerce Department, credited New York with $475,423,000 of the total $1,611,016,000 export trade; Galveston, Texas, came next with $244,463,000; New Orleans, $128,051,000; Michigan, $84,755,000; San Francisco, $82,201,000; Virginia, $68,826,000; Los Angeles, $65,168,000; Buffalo, $62,032,000; Philadelphia, $39,624,000; Sabine, $39,482,000; Seattle, $36,679,000; San Antonio, $27,192,000, and Maryland, $24,489,000.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prc.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Cash paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	36½c	36c	35⅝c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	1 @ ⅛
4 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1 @ ⅛	1⅛@1	1⅛@1¼

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3¼@4

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Short bills	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	1
3 mos bills	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	1 @1 ⅛
Bar gold	125s 5d	125s 5d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17½d	17½d	37½d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Dallas	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	4
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	3
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling: Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.54½	$4.43¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.54⅝	4.43¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0848	.0834	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1910	.1903	.139
Italy—lira	.0727	.0713	.0526
Germany—mark	.3280	.3245	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1635	.1575	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0405	.0405	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2010	.2010	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0202	.0202	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0080	.139
Holland—florin	.5455	.5455	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2500	.2500	.1749
Norway—krone	.2286	.2286	.268
Poland—sloty	.1300	.1300	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.1412	.1412	.4620
Roumania—leu	.0400	.0400	.5960
Spa—peseta	.1141	.1138	.193
Sweden—krona	.2230	.2230	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2640	.2630	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0190	.0190	.0178
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3181	.3150	*
Shanghai—dol	.2880	.2812	*
India—rupee	.3430	.3387	.3650
Japan—yen	.2710	.2687	.4984
Java—florin	.5560	.5500	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3275	.3250	.5079
South America			
Argentine—dol	.1397	.1260	.4345
Brasil—mlreis	.0820	.0810	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.2000	.12185
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6500	.6150	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9437	.9425	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2836	.2837	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Railway Earnings

Union Pacific

	1933	1932
July gross	$9,968,197	$9,127,796
Net oper inc	1,826,330	919,165
7 mos gross	57,733,200	63,682,650
Net oper inc	7,092,942	5,865,976

Pere Marquette

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,065,480	$1,510,977
Net oper income	227,797	*177,122
Surp aft chgs	81,215	*416,792
Seven mos' gross	12,474,036	12,436,289
Net oper income	778,881	*43,427
Def aft chgs	1,119,584	1,906,389

*Deficit.

Chain System Sales

Chain Store System sales compare:

National Tea Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to Aug. 12	$4,730,998	$4,698,846	0.7
32 wks to Aug. 12	38 863,378	41,502,283	*6.3

*Decrease.

Sales for the four weeks ended July, 1933, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent over the like period in the preceding year.

Eastern Mass. Street Railway

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports for July a net loss of $31,306 after all charges, including depreciation and equalization, compared with a net loss of $84,130 after similar charges in July, 1932.

Advertising Is Supplementary Aid to Selling

Penn Mutual Head Declares It Is Much Needed to Restore Confidence

Life insurance companies, faced by changed conditions brought on by the last few years, must use the powerful supplementary aid of national advertising in their selling processes, William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, says in the current issue of Printers' Ink.

"Of course," Mr. Law said, "we do not believe that the time will ever come when the billions of dollars of life insurance that are written each year by agents in face-to-face solicitation will be written solely as a result of advertising without the prompting of agents. But we are convinced that advertising can tell the public about the stability of life insurance, can increase the confidence of the public in companies that have withstood the storms of business depressions, and that to a great extent national advertising can facilitate the work of life insurance salesmen.

"The financial perturbations of the last 3½ years, intensified by the recent and still present economic and financial situation, which resulted in the life insurance moratoria, have left a considerable amount of confusion in the minds of policy holders of all companies. We believe that advertising offers the strong company an effective means for reassuring its policy holders as well as for impressing others with its stability."

Mr. Law said the life insurance dollar is in competition with the luxury and supercomfort dollar, particularly with the dollar spent for goods and services sold on the installment plan. To meet this competition, he said, life insurance companies should use one of its chief sales instruments—advertising.

Austrian Exports Ban Off

PARIS, Aug. 23—Immediate aid to depression-stricken Austria by lifting restrictions against Austrian exports is being arranged by France and England and probably by Italy, according to high authority.

Stock Exchange Seat at $280,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 — Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $280,000, up $15,000 over the previous transaction.

New York Telephone Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The New York Telephone Company reports July net operating income of $2,931,200, compared with $2,089,790 in the like month of 1932.

Pittsburgh Market Under Code

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22—Pittsburgh Stock Exchange adopted the NRA blanket code.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; leaders lose early gains.

Bonds: Irregular; rails erratic.

Curb: Irregular; utilities ease.

Foreign Exchanges: Strong; sterling leads rally.

Cotton: Steady; favorable weekly weather; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Steady; better demand showed lack of pressure.

Corn: Unsettled; buyers wary and waiting developments.

Cattle: Steady for best on shipping demand; top $7.40.

Hogs: Active fully steady; top $4.60.

Foreign

London: A generally easier tendency was displayed on the stock exchange today with profit-taking again in evidence as the end of the account approached. The investment group, however, continued to show firmness owing to the growing belief that the Treasury was preparing funding measures. Transatlantic issues, especially nickel, responded to the improvement in Wall Street. The market closed quiet.

Paris: Trading on the Bourse was so light that the small business transacted affected prices mostly downward with the exception of oil shares and a few domestic issues. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: After a firm opening had been registered, prices on the Boerse sagged and closed weak. Favorable business reports and decreased unemployment failed to stimulate buying.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
October	9.58	9.62	9.55	9.59	+ .7
December	9.75	9.83	9.75	9.80	+ .9
January	9.86	9.90	9.84	9.90	+ .12
March	10.02	10.10	10.02	10.06	+ .7
May	10.18	10.25	10.18	10.24	+ .9
July	10.34	10.39	10.34	10.39	+ .11

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.52	5.55	5.49	5.50	+.05
December	5.58	5.58	5.53	5.54	+.06
January	5.59	5.61	5.54	5.56	+.06
March	5.64	5.66	5.59	5.61	+.05
May	5.67	5.69	5.64	5.65	+.05
July	5.71	5.73	5.68	5.69	+.05

Spots 5.71. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	93.60	93.60	+.35
December	93.80	93.85	+.30
January	94.50	94.50	...
March	94.50	94.50	...
May	94.50	94.50	+.10
July	94.60	94.60	—.30

Tone at close quiet market.

American Water Works

Output of electric energy of electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Company the week ended Aug. 19 was 36,370,000 kilowatt hours, up 51 per cent from 24,099,000 a year before.

Earnings Improve For International Nickel in Quarter

Operations Step Up to 65 P. C. Capacity Compared With 20 P. C. in May

MONTREAL—International Nickel's second quarter, with sensational rise in earnings over first quarter, will be bettered in the third quarter.

The upturn didn't develop until the latter part of May, after half the second quarter was over. A rapid climb in sales followed, with sales for June and July, on basis of government export figures, apparently over 3,000,000 pounds each month, while August sales probably will approximate 4,000,000.

Nickel exports from Canada in July totaled $3,035,000 compared with $3,055,000 in June and $550,000 in July, 1932. Operations have been stepped up to some 65 per cent of capacity from 20 per cent in May.

International Nickel's low-priced contracts on copper expire Sept. 1.

Sharp gains in International Nickel business reflects improvement in motor business in the United States and in other lines using large quantities of nickel. Business from the United Kingdom has shown equally important gains, stimulated by affects of empire trade agreements, recent rise of sterling in Canada and improved sales connections in England.

In July United Kingdom bought $1,376,000 worth of nickel, compared with only $7000 in July, 1932, while the corresponding gain in United States sales was to $1,325,000 from $28,000. Increased use of stainless steels, a nickel alloy, has been an important development.

International Nickel reported net for the second quarter of $1,943,046, or 10 cents a share on 14,584,025 common shares, compared with a loss in the preceding quarter of $80,158 and loss in the second quarter of 1932 of $639,227.

Procter & Gamble Wages Up

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23—Procter & Gamble Company increased the hourly rate of pay for plant employees 1 per cent, retroactive to Aug. 1, and affecting all wage earners in plants in this country.

P. R. T. Raises Wages 5 1-3 Per Cent

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23—Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has increased wages of its employees 5 1-3 per cent, representing an annual pay roll increase of $800,000.

Worthington Pump Loss

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $626,114 after charges, compared with a net loss of $1,098,001 in the first half of 1932.

Financial: News and Comment

Demand for Wool Is Greater Than Seasonal Trend

Movement Not So Active but Undertone Reassuring

The movement of wool has slackened somewhat in the last week or two but the demand is still above the seasonal call and, furthermore, there is an interest in wool on the part of the manufacturers which keeps the undertone of the market strong and reassuring.

As a matter of fact, the trade is decidedly confident concerning the outlook for wool and predictions of a dollar, clean basis, for fine wool continue to be made.

Interest continues to center on the medium quality wools and especially on three-eighths grade, which is especially scarce and relatively very strong. For the medium Ohio, Michigan and similar bright wools, prices which are relatively above the rest of the market were made last week. Thus, Ohio-Michigan quarter and three-eighths combing wools have been sold as high as 37 cents, and some houses are asking 38 cents for similar wools while some of the mid-western dealers who have bought such wools are inclined to hold for 40 cents.

Prices Continue Firm

In like manner, Missouri and Iowa three-eighths combing wools have been sold as high as 35 cents for strictly graded wool of good staple, while for merchantable quarter and three-eighths wools 33 and 34 cents is generally asked on delivered basis, and it would probably be impossible to buy any good wool of this type for less money at the moment.

There is some interest being shown in the finer qualities of wool, more especially for wools of fair to good staple, suitable for the topmakers and the weavers as well. For the average to choice topmaking wools of good to choice staple and ranging in quality from fine and fine medium to strictly fine wool, prices vary mostly from 72 and 77 cents, clean basis, for territory and Texas types.

Half-blood combing wools have been rather inactive, with territory wools quoted firmly at, 75 and 78 cents for fair to choice combing wools, which are by no means in plentiful supply and up to 33 cents for the better Ohio types.

Woolen wools are steadier again with most qualities very firmly quoted. Demand for these descriptions has been less pronounced than was the case a short while ago. Scoured pulled wools are in fairly strong position.

Noils are in moderate demand around 58 and 60 cents for good, clear white fine domestic, with half-bloods at 54 and 56 cents; three-eighths at 53 and 55 cents and quarters at 45 and 50 cents for low to high grade stocks.

Foreign Markets Quiet

Foreign markets keep very quiet, according to latest cable advices, but the undertone of the markets abroad is very good, and there is general expectation of higher prices to prevail in the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere, which will be open after the coming month.

The Australian 1933-34 season will open in Sydney next Monday. There will be little wool offered there which will be suitable for this market. With a shortage of 100,000,000 pounds predicted in the Australian clip for this coming season over that of the season just ended, however, and with the Continent keen for fine wools, such as the bulk of the wools produced in Australia at the close of the last London sales it is clear that there should be a good demand for the wools which will be offered at the opening of the Australian season.

The carpet mills have been finding rather moderate demand for their products since the recent opening at high price levels, but they have been importing wool heavily, at prices which have shown little change for some weeks. Evidently, they look for a betterment in the demand for their goods.

Mohair, which is salable in a moderate way in the form of matchings and tops, is very firm and rather against the buyer.

Government's Plan To Reduce Supply Of Pork Is At Work

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Six thousand pigs and 200 sows reached the stockyards today, the opening date for the federal corn-hog plan to reduce the pork supply and increase prices for the farmers.

Department of Agriculture officials said execution of the plan awaited the close of the regular market which today consisted of 20,000 head.

The Government plan provides for the purchase and slaughter of 4,000,000 pigs weighing under 100 pounds and 1,000,000 sows of more than 275 pounds and about to farrow.

Hamburg-American Line

Report of Hamburg-American Line for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, states that after pooling results with North German Lloyd, as provided for under the working agreement entered into by the two companies, income fell short of expenditures by Rm. 13,021,939, which amount was covered by withdrawing this sum from special reserve fund set up last year. No appropriation for depreciation was made in 1932, as the company reports ample provision for this item was made in 1931.

World Sugar Output Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—World sugar production the crop year ending Aug. 31 will approximate 24,696,000 long tons, compared with the previous year, off 1,735,000 tons or 6.6 per cent, says Lamborn & Co. This will be the smallest crop since 1927, when 24,567,000 tons were produced. World production reached its peak in 1931 at 28,921,000.

Mahoning Coal Railroad

Net income of Mahoning Coal Railroad Company for quarter ended June 30, 1933, was $353,353 after taxes and charges, compared with $143,832 in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30 last net income was $380,752, compared with $326,853 in the first six months of 1932.

Bulova Watch Loss

Bulova Watch Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $309,089 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, compared with a net loss of $267,-696 in the June quarter of 1932.

Railroad Earnings Up 170.9 Per Cent

New York, Aug. 23

THE first five carriers to report earnings for July showed net operating income of $7,697,000, compared with $2,841,000 in the like 1932 month, an increase of 170.9 per cent. Net operating income for these roads in July, 1931, aggregated $4,594,000, which July of this year topped by 67.5 per cent. A gain of 1.35 per cent over June's $7,594,000 also was registered in July.

Gross revenues in July for these same railroads amounted to $29,-909,000, compared with $23,968,000 in July, 1932, an increase of 24.79 per cent and comparing with $35,-465,000 in July, 1931, a decrease of 15.67 per cent. July's gross topped June's $28,867,000 by 4.26 per cent.

In June net operating income for these five roads registered an increase of 224 per cent over June, 1932.

Gross for that month also was 18.87 per cent higher than in June of the preceding year.

Foreign Trade Figures Stage Summer Revival

July Exports and Imports Show Rise Contrary to Seasonal Course

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The United States had a favorable trade balance of $2,000,000 in July, with exports worth $145,000,000 and imports worth $143,000,000. It had a small unfavorable balance in June.

The foreign trade was much more active in July than in the preceding month, with the value of exports increased 21 per cent and the value of imports 17 per cent.

The gains were contrary to the usual seasonal movement, and represented the third consecutive monthly advance and the second month in which trade was larger than in the corresponding month of 1932.

For the first seven months of the calendar year exports amounted to $814,341,000 and imports to $735,-195,000, giving this country a favorable balance of $79,146,000.

The trade for the period compared with $946,842,000 of exports in the like period of the 1932 year and $826,207,000 of imports and the balance with a favorable balance of a year ago of $120,635,000.

The nation lost $83,879,000 of gold in June, exporting $85,375,000 and importing $1,496,000. The Commerce Department said $80,000,000 of gold was shipped to France and presumably had been earmarked early in the year.

For seven months of the year ended in July, gold exports totaled $179,078,000, while imports amounted to $185,010,000, a gain of $5,932,000 for this country.

The United States gained $2,814,-000 of silver, exporting $2,572,000 and importing $5,386,000. For the seven months the United States gained $26,529,000 with exports of $5,271,000 and imports of $31,963,000.

Marked Gains In Business Around Pittsburgh Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 23—Retail and wholesale business in Pittsburgh for July were far above the like month a year ago, as revealed by Dr. Ralph J. Watkins, director of the bureau of business research, University of Pittsburgh. Wholesale figures for the month were 56.9 per cent above the figures for 1932.

Department store sales for the week ending Aug. 12, according to Dr. Watkins, were 32 per cent ahead of the like week of last year.

The business recovery here is further indicated by the decrease of 2769 families on the unemployment relief rolls of the Allegheny County Relief Board for the three-week period ending Aug. 12.

Manufacturers Of New England Hopeful

Henry J. Nichols, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, has just returned from a trip through western Massachusetts and southern New England. Mr. Nichols reports a generally hopeful attitude by bankers and manufacturers.

Particularly important is the fact that Mr. Nichols found New England manufacturers are not building inventories but are filling orders for prompt shipment. While retail business generally tends to lag behind manufacturing and wholesale business in registering the recent general improvement in business, retail trade is now showing some signs of improvement.

Mr. Nichols noted a marked increase in the number of persons employed in the various manufacturing plants visited and, reflecting this, welfare expenditures generally are showing a decided drop.

South Penn Oil Loss

South Penn Oil Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $640,719 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, inventory adjustments, etc., but exclusive of $8596 loss on sale of capital assets. This compared with a net profit of $447,851, equal to 37 cents a share on the 1,200,000 shares of $25 par in the first six months of 1932.

Hazel-Atlas to Retire Shares

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 23—Directors of Hazel-Atlas Glass Company at a special meeting adopted a resolution to retire 50,000 shares of the common stock at 60, subject to approval by stockholders at the annual meeting, to be held March 6, 1934.

Automobile Sales Running Close To July High Level

Volume of Some Companies Tapering—Some Gaining—All Top 1932

DETROIT, Aug. 23—Indications are that August retail sales of automobiles will run close to July. Some irregularity has developed, with a slight tapering in a few instances while others have shown further gain. All companies are exceeding August, 1932, figures by a wide margin. Domestic retail sales of Chevrolet the first 10 days this month exceeded corresponding period of July and were almost three times a year ago.

Sales of Essex Terraplanes and Hudson cars the first half of August are ahead of like period in July, said C. G. Abbott, general sales manager of Hudson Motor Car Company.

"Even though our sales a year ago had been stimulated to marked degree by introduction of the Terraplane model, the week ended Aug. 12, 1933, was 20 per cent ahead of corresponding week of 1932," he said. "The sales again exceeded the preceding week, making 22 weeks in which an almost unbroken series of gains has been reported. Sales for the week ended Aug. 12 have been exceeded by only two other weeks the past two years.

For the week ended Aug. 12 retail deliveries by Dodge dealers totaled 5237, of which 2430 were Dodge passenger cars, 685 Dodge commercial cars and trucks, and 2122 Plymouth cars.

Deliveries by Dodge dealers of Dodge and Plymouth passenger cars and Dodge trucks since Aug. 1 were 11,233, compared with 9432 the corresponding period of July.

Assembly of new automobiles in plant operated on a Century of Progress grounds by Chevrolet Motor Company will pass 2000 late this month, said officials.

They estimated that by closing of the fair upward of 3500 new Chevrolets will have been assembled. This exceeds the total 1932 production of 11 different automobile companies then in business.

Auto Suppliers' Third Quarter Outlook Is Good

NEW YORK—Automotive parts and accessories manufacturers, along with auto makers, are operating at production levels that indicate third-quarter earnings are running at a constantly widening spread over the $6,134,440 aggregate net loss reported by 28 leading units a year before.

Present earnings trend continuing, the same 28 companies should show combined net for the September quarter close to the $6,609,399 aggregate net for the June quarter. In some instances it is likely third-quarter profits will show an improvement over second quarter.

This year's second quarter contrasts with $2,241,078 net loss shown by the same companies a year before and $7,357,683 aggregate net the second quarter of 1931.

For the six months ended June 30 net of the 28 companies was $1,459,-161; January and February operations of most companies were unprofitable, and it was not until the latter part of March that they felt the effects of increasing auto output.

Since April 1 the automotive equipment industry has been hard pressed to keep the fast pace set by motor makers. While many producers set materially lower schedules for the third quarter in anticipation of the usual summer letdown in sales, the strong tone of the retail market has necessitated upward revisions, indicating sustained demand for original equipment parts producers.

August motor production is expected to exceed 200,000, and early estimates indicate September output also will be favorable. In July output was about 225,000, while for the entire second quarter 677,266 units were produced.

Bankers' Acceptance Dealers Cut Rates

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Dealers in bankers' acceptances have reduced by one-eighth of 1 per cent the rates on four, five and six months' bills, reflecting increased easiness in the money market here. It was the first change since July 12. Short term maturities were not affected.

The new rates are: Four months' acceptances, ¾ of 1 per cent bid, ⅝ asked; five and six months, 1 per cent bid, ⅞ asked.

Current rates for shorter term acceptances are: Up to 45 days, ½ of 1 per cent bid, ⅝ asked; 46 to 90 days, ⅝ bid, ½ asked.

Indian Motocycle Loss

Indian Motocycle Company and subsidiaries report net loss after depreciation, interest and other charges of $44,941 for the six months ended June 30, 1933. Sales during that period were $334,819, with gross profit from operations of $23,639. Depreciation charges, compared with six months' business, were $55,581 and interest, provisions for doubtful accounts and miscellaneous charges amounted to $34,664. In the first six months of last year the net loss was $43,981.

North American Edison

North American Edison Company and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net income of $4,818,436 after taxes, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, minority interest and depreciation, equal to $17.72 a share on the 367,660 no-par shares of $6 preferred, against $11,935,963, or $32.45 a share on preferred, for 12 months ended June 30, 1932. All common stock is owned by North American Company.

Canadian Building Permits

OTTAWA, Aug. 23—Value of building permits issued in 61 Canadian cities during July totaled $3,062,302, a decline of over $1,000,000 from June and a decline of over $2,000,000 from July, 1932. In Nova Scotia an increase over June was reported, but in other provinces there were declines, with Quebec showing the greatest drop, 61.7 per cent.

Business Continues to Show Gains in Basic Industries

Some Signs of Yielding to Downward Seasonal Pressure Disclosed, According to National Industrial Conference Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Business conditions, as reflected by measures of production and shipments, showed further improvement in July, according to the current report of the conference of statisticians in industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. Signs of yielding to downward seasonal pressure were disclosed during the second half of July and the first half of August.

Production in the basic industries on the whole showed a net gain in July, when retarded activity is seasonal. Steel and iron production moved up sharply during the first half of the month and held steady during the last half and the first two weeks of August.

Bituminous coal output also showed a considerable gain during July of more than seasonal proportions. Electric power output advanced in July, although curtailment in demand is seasonal during the month; a decline set in during the first half of August. Automobile output fell off in July after four months of continuous expansion.

Building and engineering construction likewise reversed its upward course and showed a more than seasonal decline between June and July. Textile production declined, after reaching a new high level in June.

The distribution of commodities by freight increased in July, in keeping with the gain in industrial production. Carloadings of raw materials, semi-processed, and manufactured goods advanced in July, as compared with June, at a time when seasonal recession is usual.

Retail sales by department stores declined in dollar value in July by an amount slightly less than seasonal, but were 4 per cent above the total of a year ago. Prices of department store items advanced about 5 per cent between June and July and were slightly above their level of a year ago.

Prices of commodities at wholesale continued their upward course during the first half of July, and after receding slightly held steady in the first half of August. A sharp drop in farm prices on speculative markets during the third week in July was partially counterbalanced by rises in other items. Prices received by farmers made large gains between the middle of June and the middle of July, while prices of products bought by them moved up slightly.

The cost of living rose roughly 1 per cent in July as compared with June, and registered the third monthly advance since April, the total increase aggregating 3 per cent. While food, clothing, fuel and lighting, and sundries moved up in July, rents fell off slightly.

Stock prices soared to new high for the year during the first half of July and then, reversing their course in the third week, lost the advances of the four previous weeks. Bond prices resisted downward pressure during the month.

The money market was steady during July, as a whole, while Federal Reserve credit outstanding remained practically stationary.

Commercial failures continued in July their sharp declines in both number and extent of liabilities. The declines compared well with seasonal movements usual at this time of the year.

Employment in manufacturing industry advanced roughly 10 per cent in July, as compared with June. Average weekly earnings increased 3 per cent, as did hours worked per week. Hourly earnings were steady.

July was the fourth successive month in which business activity moved upward. The net advance in July, although smaller than that in preceding months, nevertheless occurred at a time when seasonal factors normally exert a contracting influence.

The slowing down of improvement and the steadying of operations that became evident during the last two weeks of July were extended into the first half of August. This retarding of the rate of improvement in business took effect jointly with speculative declines in commodity and security prices in the dollar value of foreign currencies.

The World's Business

Roosevelt's Progenitor

IN MY vacation reading bag I included a few volumes about a man whom M. Herriot declares is President Roosevelt's progenitor, namely, Colbert, Louis XIV's great Minister. Colbert took over the office of comptroller of the national finances at a time when the country was almost bankrupt. He reformed the tax administration, purged it of peculation, and in a few years had transformed a deficit into a surplus. Colbert assumed more and more offices until he became next only to the King in power. He promoted industry, commerce, art, science and literature, and, in the language of a commentator, began a new epoch in France. A man of colossal energy, there was no department in French life that he did not touch with one or other of his schemes, but all his plans were subordinated in the last years of his life to a ceaseless struggle to provide the sinews for Louis' ruinous war-making. M. Herriot's analogy is due to the fact that Colbert put the Government in partnership with all manner of businesses. He assumed control, for example, of tapestry making; President Roosevelt will administer the oil industry. Colbert was thus the first example of a statesman who worked toward the establishment of a corporative state. His critics say that he went too far, cramping all his enterprises with too many regulations, and give as an illustration the failure of the French counterpart of the East India Company. But there can be no doubt that he was one of the greatest architects of modern France, and, if he had had a free hand, would have been even more successful.

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One View

"The trade cycle, for mysterious reasons of its own, started on the upgrade in the middle of last year, and I do not believe that the feather-headedness of the United States Government, nor the swelled-headedness of the German Government, nor the flatheadedness of the British Government can stop it."—Professor Dennis Robertson, well-known British economist.

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Bank Reform

The speech by Mr. A. A. Berle Jr., which was reprinted on these pages last week, may be rated as a harbinger of the Administration's attitude toward the banks. It has been regarded as such by the banks themselves. One of the most heartening documents which have of late come into my hands is a pamphlet put out by the Association of Reserve City Bankers giving an earnest of their intention to propose a scheme of thorough, comprehensive reform. According to Mr. Berle, this is what the Administration is waiting for. The Glass-Steagall bill was obviously a stopgap. "Public opinion," said Mr. Berle, "was in an indeterminate condition on the whole subject, and the immediate emergencies were so great that it was wise to defer the preparation of a completely comprehensive measure for the reconstruction of our banking system." "The policy of the Administration," he continued, "has been in very large measure to call in the groups most affected, and to try to get from them a synthesis of action that could be taken, rather than act in the dark." The association, in its pamphlet, quotes liberally from Mr. Berle's speech, and seems bent on taking his hint that banks should "sit down and formulate a program of legislation which you think will meet the needs of the situation." The work is in the care of the association's commission on banking law and practice, which will report on a multitude of projects at a meeting of the association to be held in Chicago in September. The lethargy which the general public has charged against the banker has apparently come to an end.

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Wheat Conference

The wheat conference in London is up against a very difficult problem. It seeks to persuade the wheat importing countries to increase their purchases from abroad so that the great wheat exporting nations might conclude their agreement to curtail output or exports. The problem is ticklish because of the fact that the so-called importing nations, which are mainly the industrial countries of western Europe, have developed ambitious policies intended to stimulate home production. Some of them, such as France and Germany, are no longer regular importers. They merely take wheat to eke out a temporary shortage due to harvest conditions. Is it possible to persuade them to retrace their steps? That is the question being asked in London today. Wheat is regarded nowadays as a munition of war which should be grown at home. The wheat conference may therefore be ultimately related to the disarmament conference and to the success of that parley in allaying international fears. Another difficulty has cropped up in recent years. The bars against the import of foreign wheat have been raised because of the fear of cheap imports arising out of depreciating money. So the conference is also related to the international money problem.

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Silver

Westerners have long maintained in behalf of China that a higher price for silver would be beneficial to the Far Eastern republic. What they meant was that it would be more advantageous to Western sellers of goods to China. China has never been so sure of the matter. Its statesmen, feeling the influence of Western countries, have given the theory a kind of academic support. But, when on their own ground, they have stated that what China needs most is price stability, not price raising. This is the conclusion which has now been acknowledged by the Bank of China. In the course of a long discussion on silver, it says, after pleading for stability for the price of silver, "In the long run the level of silver must be determined by economic considerations, and there would be little to be said for a higher price for silver if it were produced by an artificial scheme that failed to take into account the underlying causes of the present situation." H. B. B.

Public Utilities In New Dilemma Under NRA Code

Signing Concerns Are Facing Threat of Cut Rates and Higher Wages

New Hampshire public utilities cannot accept the NRA code until they receive permission from that state's Public Service Commission. The resultant confusion focuses great interest upon the conference of all the New England public service commissions held at the Massachusetts State House today.

That public utility companies will not submit to unjust treatment without a fight is reflected in the statement of President Cortelyou of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York that the order of the Public Service Commission of that State reducing rates of five electric companies 6 per cent will be carried to the courts.

Under the NRA utility companies subscribing to the code are confronted with increased pay rolls on one hand, while on the other they are threatened with rate reductions. What this will do to earnings is obvious.

The Massachusetts commission has not told any company in the Commonwealth whether or not it should join the NRA. It is leaving that to their discretion. The Boston Edison Company has already joined.

In consideration of cases now pending the commission will not close its eyes to increased operating costs to result from the Administration's reëmployment program.

In its recent Lawrence Gas & Electric decision the Massachusetts commission made the following significant statement: "With the prospect of increased taxes, especially because of assumption of the recent federal consumption tax by the company, instead of by the consumers, which incidentally will relieve the consumers to that extent, we believe that no further substantial cut can be made in the rates of the company at this time. There is also a probability of increased operating costs because of action under the Federal Industrial Recovery Act."

Steel Code Quiets Gathering Doubts Of Past Few Weeks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Steel mill bookings continue to lag, and production has receded further, according to Iron Age, but final adoption of the steel codes has cleared the atmosphere of many of the doubts and fears that had been accumulating in recent weeks.

The fact that the code, although put into effect only for a 90-day trial period, departs only in minor particulars from the original draft submitted by the industry reflects a spirit of conciliation and understanding at Washington that augurs well for successful administration of the code's provisions.

No less important is the strong impetus that steel codification has given to the whole NRA program, particularly the work of codifying other branches of the metal-working industry.

Lingering doubts among buyers concerning the trend of prices have now been set at rest. While it is by no means certain that quotations for fourth quarter will be advanced on all products, the stabilization of present market levels seems assured since concessions from published prices are now outlawed.

Already there are evidences of anticipatory buying, as consumers hasten to take advantage of preferential quotations that are still outstanding.

Heinz Increases Pay In Pittsburgh Plant

PITTSBUHGH, Aug. 23 (AP)—The H. J. Heinz Company, food preservers and manufacturers, announced that it has increased its pay roll 34.8 per cent in its Pittsburgh plant since May 1.

There also has been a large employment gain in other plants scattered throughout the country, but figures for these operations are not available.

The company has between 11,000 and 12,000 employees, about 20 per cent of them in Pittsburgh.

Addition of workers was made necessary by steady expansion in business, the company's announcement said.

Dividend Declarations

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 8.

American Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Mathieson Alkali Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 8.

California Water Project

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Referendum petitions are to be circulated against the California Central Valley water project adopted by the last Legislature. Providing a basis for $170,000,000 of public debt, it sets up a state authority similar to the old California power authority, three times proposed and three times voted down in referendum. The petitions require only 70,000 names.

Sonny Advances Gas Price

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 — Effective this morning, Standard Oil Company of New York is advancing tank-car gasoline ½-cent a gallon and gasoline delivered by other methods 3-10ths of 1 cent in its entire territory, with the exception of Buffalo and Rochester districts.

Zinc Output Rises

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 23—Zinc production for the week ended Aug. 19 was close to 7000 tons, the highest since February, 1931. Smelters purchased 7000 tons, the largest sales made by producers since October, 1930. The price remained at $35 a ton.

Electric Power Output Increased

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 23

ELECTRIC power output last week was 13.2 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year, a slight improvement over the previous week's gain of 15 per cent. There was also a fair rise in the outturn, as compared with the week of Aug. 12.

Production for the week, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 1,650,205,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,627,339,000 in the preceding week and 1,431,-910,000 in the like period last year. The increase over the previous week reversed a downward trend in effect since the latter part of July.

Southern states and the Pacific coast contributed most to the improvement.

New England was up 18.7 per cent, compared with 19.4.

Drop in Business Failures During Last Few Months

Defaults Decline Sharply Since April—Upturn in Activities Big Help

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Statistics on business defaults indicate that the bankruptcy mill has been grinding at a much slower rate during these last several months. The figures also indicate the removal of some of the shoals on which many commercial and industrial enterprises cracked up during the last three years.

The curve on business insolvencies, downward since early in the year, has slanted at a noticeably sharper angle since general business started its climb out of the depression in April, and from this inverse performance the keepers of the statistics on business mortalities have concluded that the upturn was the means of resuscitation for many enterprises which otherwise might have foundered.

How sharply has been the downward trend in failures is well illustrated by Dun's insolvency index, which, for the first three weeks of August, stood at 88.5 compared with 90.4 for July, 99.5 for June and 179.4 for January. For August last year the index was 164.6.

For the last three months the index has remained below 100, which is not far out of line with the five-year average covering the years 1925-29. The comparison with the like period a year ago is strikingly favorable, as the index figures it, for the reason that business at that time was suffering acutely and cumulatively from the economic disorders of the two preceding years.

The peak month for business troubles was in January, 1932, when the index stood at 201.8, or at the rate of approximately that number of insolvencies to each 10,000 firms in business.

National Power & Light Earns $1.05 A Share In Year

National Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended May 31, 1933, net income of $7,385,292 after taxes, depreciation, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interests, equivalent after allowing for $6 preferred dividends of National Power & Light Co., to $1.05 a share on 5,-454,801 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $10,363,-706 or $1.59 a share on 5,450,186 common shares for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932. For the three months ended May 31, 1933, the subsidiary companies only had net revenues from operation of $7,827,539 after expenses and taxes, but before depreciation, interest and dividends, compared with $8,377,738 in the three months ended May 31, 1932.

Philadelphia Utility Surplus by Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company brought the first six months of the year to a close with a surplus of $40,815 in spite of the fact that the first three months of the year showed a deficit of $156,377, according to figures just made public.

Figures for this second quarter of 1933 revealed a surplus of $197,192, while for the same period of 1932 the company reported a deficit of $149,-107. This surplus for the quarter just ended was achieved by economies in operation and in underlier rentals, the report states, and despite a large decline in passenger traffic.

Receipts from passenger traffic declined from $19,777,432, for the first six months of 1932, to $16,879,005 for the like period just ended, this being a decrease of $2,798,427. This loss was shared by every department, surface cars, subway and elevated trains, buses and taxicabs.

General Asphalt Loss

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 — General Asphalt Co. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, reports net loss of $727,510 after charges, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $381,338 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932. Gross sales for the 12 months totaled $4,063,721, compared with $7,823,423 in the 12 months ended June 30 last year.

Commonwealth & Southern

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reports for the 12 months ended July 31 net of $9,253,326 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to less than 1 cent a share on 32,673,326 common shares, compared with $17,945,337, or 36 cents a share, a year before.

Business Should Put Codes First, States Institute

Big and Immediate Rise Needed in Employment and Workers' Wages

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK.—The necessity for the business codemaker, who would coöperate fully with the aims of the NRA, to subordinate every consideration other than to help bring about a big and immediate jump in total employment with a substantial boost in minimum wage earnings is shown in the current publication of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The business man has to adjust himself to the change in thinking in the formulation of business codes of fair competition.

Although familiar with the planning of codes, he has usually thought of them in terms of protection to his business, rather than as part of a social program of stabilization in trade and industry, says the institute.

The article contends that the Administration has indicated clearly that amendments later can be added to the codes, and will be given a hearing when presented. A number of items that eventually may go into the codes, but which the Administration is asking to have postponed for later handling, include such questions as limitation of production in an industry, the basis for computing the cost of production and distribution, the matter of unit costs versus average costs, the setting up of uniform cost accounting systems within a trade or industrial group, the problem of equitable prices and all the varied items concerning unfair and unethical practices in competition.

"If all these factors were provided for at the beginning," continues the institute, "with differences in viewpoints adjusted through hearings and agreements, the approval of codes would extend over such a long period that the rapid recovery hoped for through the passage and effectuating of the act would never occur. There will be little business to compete for unless workers get back to their jobs and earn wages high enough to buy what normally they must have to satisfy their demands. Unless buying takes place in such consumer fields, the makers of machinery and equipment and suppliers of transportation and distribution services will have little to do, and the stagnation in trade and industry will continue.

"The Administration, therefore, is pressing trade associations and trade and industrial groups to get codes in shape at once, covering the essential subjects of maximum hours and minimum wages, and including the standard provisions on the subjects of collective bargaining, company unions, and authority of the President to change codes."

Crowell Publishing Co. Omits Common Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Crowell Publishing Co. omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock due at this time.

Company issued the following statement: "Our earnings up to July 31 are in excess of our present dividend rate for the entire year, but in order to conserve cash resources and to provide for increased wages, increased employment in conformance with NRA and other business promotion requirements, the board decided not to declare the quarterly dividend on the common at this time."

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What the Blue Eagle means to you and how you can get it

The President's Reemployment Program is advancing to complete success. No such sweeping demonstration of the unity of a whole people against a national danger has ever been made. • In this vast surge of patriotism it is necessary to keep our common purpose always clear. When 125,000,000 *people attempt to act as one man there are sure to be some misunderstandings. It is time to restate as clearly as possible the aim of the whole endeavor and the duty of each individual. • That is the purpose of this message—to state officially, briefly and clearly the simple rules for common guidance. • It is an evidence of the self-sacrificing service of the whole country that this newspaper has donated this space. In that spirit the whole country is acting. • This plan depends wholly on united action. That unity is almost complete. In the next few days let us close up every gap in the ranks and nail the flag of the Blue Eagle on the door of every man who works another man.* Hugh S. Johnson

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S REEMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

(Sometimes miscalled "The Blanket Code")

This Agreement binds you to put its terms into effect from the time you sign the Certificate of Compliance until December 31, 1933; but when the President has approved a Code for your trade or industry, that Code takes the place of this Agreement.

You agree:

Child Labor

(1) After August 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed 3 hours per day and those hours between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

This means that after August 31, 1933, you agree not to employ any children under 14 years old in any kind of business. You may employ children between 14 and 16 years old, but only for three hours a day and those hours must be between 7 in the morning and 7 at night, and arranged so as not to interfere with school. You agree not to employ any children under 16 years old in a manufacturing or mechanical industry, at any time.

Maximum Hours

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service, or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment, or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery, or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any 1 week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any 1 week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

This means that you agree not to work any of the kinds of employees listed in this paragraph (except outside salesmen) for more than 40 hours a week. This paragraph covers all employees except factory workers, mechanical workers and artisans. However, no limit on hours and no minimum wage applies to purely agricultural labor, domestic servants, or persons working for you solely on a commission basis; but, if you have persons working for you who are guaranteed a base pay in addition to their commission, then their base pay plus commissions must equal the minimum wage.

This Agreement sets no maximum on the number of hours you may keep your business open. You agree not to keep your wholesale, retail, or service establishment open less than 52 hours a week unless it was open *less* than 52 hours a week before July 1, 1933. Even then you agree to keep it open as long as you used to keep it open before July 1. Of course, if you have always kept your store open shorter hours in the Summer months you can continue to do so this Summer, but you should pay your employees the same amount each week that they will get when you keep your store open full time.

The stores with more than two employees which remain open the longest are contributing the most to carrying out the purpose of the Agreement. The stores with two or less employees which can be open only the minimum number of hours required, are doing the most to fulfill their part.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of 35 hours until December 31, 1933, but with the right to work a maximum week of 40 hours for any 6 weeks within this period; and not to employ any worker more than 8 hours in any one day.

This means that if you are employing factory or mechanical workers or artisans, you agree not to work them more than 35 hours a week and not more than 8 hours in any one day

When you have more than the usual amount of work to do and can't get additional workers, you may employ this class of employee up to 40 hours a week in any 6 weeks, but even in this case you must not work them more than 8 hours a day.

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession nor to employees in a managerial or executive capacity, who now receive more than $35 per week; nor to employees on emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production but, in any such special case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal census.

This means that there are certain employees whom you may work longer hours than are allowed by paragraphs (2) and (3) P. R. A.

If your business is in a small town (population less than 2,500 by the 1930 census) and you do not employ more than two persons, the limit on hours does not apply to these employees. If your town is really a part of a larger business community, the limit on hours does apply to these employees.

The limit on hours does not apply to your employees who are wholly or primarily managers or executives, as long as they receive $35 a week. Professional persons, like doctors, lawyers, registered pharmacists and nurses, may be employed without any limit on hours.

Where employees are doing emergency jobs of maintenance or repair work, they may be kept on the job for longer hours, but you agree to pay them at least time and one-third for hours worked over the limits set in paragraphs (2) and (3) P. R. A.

There are a few very special cases where highly skilled workers must be allowed to work more than the limit of hours in order to keep up output on continuous processes, but, here again, you agree to pay them at least time and one-third for the hours they work over the limits set in paragraphs (2) and (3) P. R. A.

Minimum Wages

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than $15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than $14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than $14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of $12 per week.

This sets out the schedule of minimum wages which you agree to pay all employees, except factory or mechanical workers or artisans. The wages are set out in terms of dollars per week, but if your employees are paid by the hour, you may use the following schedule:

Place of Business: (*Population by 1930 Census*)	*Minimum Wage:*
In cities of 500,000 or over	37½ cents per hour
In cities of between 250,000 and 500,000	36¼ cents per hour
In cities of between 2,500 and 250,000	35 cents per hour

If your business is in a town of less than 2,500 population, you agree to raise all wages at least 20%. If raising all wages 20% causes you to pay over $12 per week, then you need only pay the $12 per week.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to whether your business is in the "immediate trade area" of a city, you should ask your local Chamber of Commerce or other similar organization for a decision on the matter. The general rule is that the "immediate trade area" is the area in which there is direct retail competition.

(6) Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piecework performance.

This fixes the minimum wage which you agree to pay factory and mechanical workers and artisans. The following schedule may help you to find out the proper rate:

If the rate for the same kind of work in the same community on July 15, 1929, was:	*The minimum rate which you agree to pay is:*
More than 40c an hour	40c an hour
30c to 40c an hour	The July 15, 1929 hourly rate
Less than 30c an hour	30c an hour

Instead of paying by the hour, you may pay by the week at a rate which gives the same weekly earnings for a week of 35 hours. For example, instead of 40c an hour, you may pay $14 per week.

If you had a contract on or before August 1, 1933, with a learner or apprentice, you do not have to pay him the minimum wage, but no one should be classed as a learner or an apprentice who has ever been employed as a regular worker in your industry.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

Two official interpretations—No. 1 and No. 20—have been issued, explaining this paragraph. You can get copies of these at your local Chamber of Commerce or from the nearest N. R. A. representative.

Anti-Subterfuge

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this Agreement which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

This is the heart of the whole Agreement. The President's Plan is to cure this depression by increasing purchasing power. You can help him put this plan over by voluntarily signing this Agreement to shorten hours and raise wages. There is no force to compel you to sign this Agreement. It is not law. It is a personal agreement between you and the President. The President expects you to do everything in your power to carry out the spirit of the Agreement after you sign it. This means whole-hearted cooperation by really earning the Blue Eagle—not by just getting it and then not doing your part.

It would be a "subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this Agreement" to sign it and then put all of your employees on a straight commission basis—or any other trick to avoid doing what you promise to do.

NRA MEMBER U.S.

WE DO OUR PART

HOW TO EARN THE BLUE EAGLE

1. **Sign** *the President's Reemployment Agreement (P.R.A.).*
2. **Shorten Hours** *of factory workers to 35 hours per week, and of all other employees to 40 hours per week. (See paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, P.R.A.)*
3. **Raise Wages.** *(See paragraphs 5, 6, and 7, P.R.A.)*
4. **Don't Employ Child Labor.** *(See paragraph 1, P.R.A.)*
5. **Cooperate with the President.** *To do this:*
   - (a) **Live Up to the Agreement.** *(See paragraph 8, P.R.A.)*
   - (b) **Don't Profiteer.** *(See paragraph 9, P.R.A.)*
   - (c) **Deal Only with Others "Under the Blue Eagle."** *(See paragraphs 10 and 12.)*
   - (d) **Get a Code in by September 1st.** *(See paragraphs 11 and 13, P.R.A.)*

HOW TO GET THE BLUE EAGLE

1. **Sign the President's Reemployment Agreement.**
2. **Mail the Signed Agreement** *to your District Office of the Department of Commerce.*
3. **Put the Agreement into Effect** *(as outlined above in "How to Earn the Blue Eagle").*
4. **Sign a Certificate of Compliance.** *This is a slip distributed with the Agreement. It says: "I/We certify that we have adjusted the hours of labor and the wages of our employees to accord with the President's Reemployment Agreement, which we have signed."*
5. **Deliver the Certificate of Compliance to Your Post Office.** *The Postmaster will give you your Blue Eagle.*

EXCEPTIONAL CASES

1. Where a Code Has Been Submitted. (See paragraph 13, President's Reemployment Agreement). If your whole Trade or Industry is unable to live up to the President's Agreement, you should get together at once, with other employers in your Trade or Industry and, in a group, submit a Code of Fair Competition to N. R. A. in Washington.

Since it takes some time after a Code has been submitted for it to be finally approved, your group may petition N. R. A. to substitute the wages and hours provisions of your Code for the wages and hours provisions of the President's Reemployment Agreement.

If N. R. A. finds that the Code provisions are within the spirit of the President's Reemployment Agreement, it will consent to such substitutions. If N. R. A. does consent there will be an official notice in all the papers. You may then put the substituted provisions into effect in place of the indicated paragraphs of the President's Reemployment Agreement. In this case you should add to your Certificate of Compliance the following clause: "To the extent of N. R. A. consent as announced, we have complied with the President's Agreement by complying with the substituted provisions of the Code submitted by the ———— Trade/Industry."

If the substitution is consented to after you have already put the President's Reemployment Agreement into full effect, and after you have already gotten your Blue Eagle, you may still put the substituted provisions into effect without signing another Certificate of Compliance.

2. Where a Code Has Been Approved. If a Code of Fair Competition for your Trade or Industry has already been finally approved by the President, you need not sign the President's Reemployment Agreement in order to get the Blue Eagle. The same is true if you are subject to a Code which has been put into effect temporarily by agreement between the President and representatives of your Trade or Industry; but in either of these cases, you must sign a Certificate of Compliance, adding to it the following statement: "We have complied with the operative provisions of the Code for the —— Trade/Industry."

3. Cases of Individual Hardship. (Paragraph 14, President's Reemployment Agreement).

If there are some peculiar reasons why a particular provision of the President's Agreement will cause you, individually, a great and unavoidable hardship, you may still get the Blue Eagle by taking the following steps:

(a) Sign the Agreement and mail it to your District Office of the Department of Commerce.

(b) Prepare a petition to N. R. A. setting out the reasons why you cannot comply with certain provisions, and requesting that an exception be made in your case.

(c) Have this petition approved by your Trade Association. If there is no Trade Association for your business, have your petition approved by your local Chamber of Commerce or other representative organization designated by N. R. A.

(d) If the Trade Association, or other organization, approves your petition, send it to N. R. A. in Washington with this approval.

(e) Comply with all the provisions of the Agreement except the one you are petitioning to have excepted.

(f) Sign the Certificate of Compliance, adding to it the following clause: "Except for those interim provisions regarding wages and hours which have been approved by the ———— Trade Association." Deliver this Certificate of Compliance to your Post Office. You will receive a Blue Eagle, but before displaying it, you must put a white bar across its breast with the word "Provisional" on it. If your petition is finally approved by N. R. A. you may take the bar down. If your petition is not approved by N. R. A. you must comply with the Agreement in full.

4. Union Contracts. If you have a contract with a labor organization calling for longer hours than the President's Agreement allows, and this contract was made in good faith by collective bargaining and cannot be changed by you alone, try to get the labor organization to agree to a reduction to the maximum hours allowed by the President's Agreement. If the labor organization will not agree, you may apply to N. R. A. for permission to work your employees as many hours a week as the contract calls for. Send to N. R. A. a request for this permission, with a certified copy of the labor contract and any statement of fact you desire. This application will be handled by N. R. A. in the same manner as an application for relief in cases of individual hardship, filed under paragraph (14) P. R. A., but it will not be necessary to obtain the approval of a trade association or other organization. If N. R. A. approves your application or is able to bring about any modification of the contract, you will then be granted permission to work employees in accordance with the contract as originally written or modified, and can then sign the Certificate of Compliance adding to it the following: "Except as required to comply with the terms of the Agreement in effect between the undersigned and the (Name of Labor Organization)."

Anti-Profiteering

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, since July 1, 1933, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

The object of this paragraph is to prevent profiteering or speculation, so that prices will not rise faster than purchasing power, and destroy the President's plan. The danger to be avoided was pointed out by the President on June 16, 1933, in the statement which he made on signing the Recovery Act. He said, then:

"If we now inflate prices as fast and as far as we increase wages, the whole project will be set at naught. We cannot hope for the full effect of this plan unless, in these first critical months, and, even at the expense of full initial profits, we defer price increases as long as possible. If we can thus start a strong, sound upward spiral of business activity our industries will have little doubt of black-ink operations in the last quarter of this year. The pent-up demand of this people is very great, and if we can release it on so broad a front, we need not fear a lagging recovery. There is greater danger of too much feverish speed."

If you were selling your merchandise on July 1, 1933, below cost, you may take your cost price on that date as the basis for determining the allowable increase under this paragraph.

Cooperation

(10) To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this Agreement and are listed as members of N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration).

The success of the President's Reemployment Agreement Program depends upon public support going to those who raise wages and shorten hours in accordance with this Agreement, in order to repay them for the extra expense which they have incurred in doing their part.

Codes

(11) To cooperate to the fullest extent in having a Code of Fair Competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date, and in any event before September 1, 1933.

This Agreement is a temporary measure to tide over the time from now until all employers and employees can cooperate under Codes of Fair Competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act. You agree, in this paragraph, to do all you can to have a Code submitted for your trade or industry before September 1, 1933.

Appropriate Adjustments

(12) Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this Agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's Reemployment Agreement or having become bound by any Code of Fair Competition approved by the President.

This Agreement will, usually, increase the costs of those who sign it. The purpose of this paragraph is to pass any such increased costs along from one signer to another, and so on to the consumer.

If you have a contract made before June 16, 1933, to buy goods at a fixed price, you agree to make an arrangement with your seller so that you pay him for the extra cost to him caused by his having signed this Agreement, or having come under a Code approved by the President.

In some cases the final buyer is the Government, which, under existing law, is generally not allowed to pay more than the contract price. The President has announced that he will recommend to Congress that appropriations be made to allow the Government to play its part by paying Government contractors who have signed the Agreement for their increased costs. The President has also appealed to the States and cities to take action permitting them to do likewise.

You should have no fear that, because your buyer has not signed, you will be left with the increased cost on you alone. The President expects *every* employer to sign this Agreement.

Substitutions

(13) This Agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a Code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N. R. A. so elects, upon submission of a Code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this Agreement.

As pointed out in the explanation of paragraph (11) P. R. A. above, the President plans to have all business govern itself under Codes, and therefore Codes should be promptly submitted. If N. R. A. finds that the wages and hours provisions of a Code which has been submitted are within the spirit of this Agreement, N. R. A. will authorize your industry to operate under those provisions rather than under the wages and hours provisions of this Agreement.

Exceptions

(14) It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's Reemployment Drive by signing this Agreement, but who asserts that some particular provision hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this Agreement and putting it into effect and then, in a petition approved by a trade association of his industry, or other representative organization designated by N. R. A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a summary investigation by N. R. A., if he agrees in such application to abide by the decision of such investigation. This Agreement is entered into pursuant to section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by sections 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.

If you really want to do your part in the President's Reemployment Program, sign this Agreement. If some particular part of this Agreement causes you, as an *individual employer*, great and unavoidable hardship, you may obtain relief by taking the steps outlined under the heading "Cases of Individual Hardship."

Save this sheet as your official source of information. If there are any problems in your mind which are not cleared up by this explanation, get in touch with the official N. R. A. representative in your community.

Official Statement of the Blue Eagle Division, N.R.A., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

Help Needed On The Offense, Says Veteran Warner

Foster the Spectacular Is Opinion Given Before Football Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 23—Something should be done by the football rules committee to help the offense, it was declared here yesterday by Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, veteran coach now with Temple University, at a meeting of the American Football Coaches Association.

The gathering was a large one, attended by famous mentors from all parts of the country, Big Ten athletic directors, game officials, students enrolled in Northwestern University's coaching school, and members of the teams which are to meet in the East-West football game at Soldier Field, Chicago, tomorrow night.

"The tendency in recent years," said Coach Warner, "has been to cripple the offense and strengthen the defense at every opportunity in changing the rules. And teams are practicing defense forms and they go out on the field determined to keep the other team from scoring, instead of determined to do some scoring themselves. If we are going to save this game we must make it more spectacular."

More Scoring Sought

A game of a type that results in a score of 24 to 21, for example, is more interesting to both player and spectator than one leading to a 7-to-6 or 3-to-0 score, said Coach Warner.

Coach R. C. Zuppke of University of Illinois, dean of the Big Ten coaches, said he is wavering between the well-balanced game of rushing-passing-kicking, and the new game of outdoor basketball which he fears may result from the rule adopted for the East-West game. This special rule allows a forward pass to be thrown from any point behind the scrimmage line. Present college rules make the thrower stay five yards behind the scrimmage line. He said he preferred the balanced game, but would go into the other if his rivals forced him. He mentioned University of Michigan as the outstanding forward passing school.

Clark Shaughnessy, now coach at University of Chicago, said he liked the special pass rule. "It should make the game much more interesting to the spectator," said Coach Shaughnessy. His subject was the forward pass offense and he told how Chicago is going to handle the ball and use forward passes this fall. "We will not use passes merely for long, gambling gains, nor as a last resource in desperation. We will use long and short passes as a regular part of each series of plays. Whenever we think the opponent least expects it we'll throw a pass."

Give Lateral More Chances

Coach Warner joined the discussion with the remark that instead of this new rule he would like to see the ball handed forward behind the line of scrimmage, or lateral passes that may angle forward, but not cross the scrimmage line. The lateral pass so far has proved of little value, he said, unless used after a successful short forward pass.

The former Stanford coach said nowadays he spends little time in coaching defense, in comparison to that of earlier years. He gives his team a lot of plays early in the season, and if they master these, they have little time for defensive drill. He uses a lot of plays in the early games, because almost any play will work in an easy game, and they will confuse the scouts. In the big games, however, he uses very few plays, because only the best ones will work, and the team has possession of the ball less. Coach Warner, famous for his hidden ball plays, said he does not use deception unless he is outpowered by the other team.

Fielding H. Yost, athletic director at Michigan, took charge of an evening meeting at which interpretation and administration of the rules were discussed by coaches and games officials.

Bernie W. Bierman of University of Minnesota told why a fast track athlete is seldom a fast football player. "It is a different kind of speed," said Coach Bierman. "How fast you start the first two or three feet makes all the difference in the world in football," said Coach Bierman. "What happens after that doesn't make so much difference. If you get under way fast, the undecided or temporarily hindered opponent cannot recover in time to prevent ground gaining." He said the starting signal, which gives the offensive team the jump on the ball, is fair in football, as the offense needs that advantage.

Dan E. McGugin of Vanderbilt University, president of the Coach Association, declined to make a formal presidential address, as he said those present were anxious to discuss rules and technique, not association routine.

Players Buy Football Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—John (Shipwreck) Kelly, former University of Kentucky star, nd C. K. (Red) Cagle, former United States Military Academy player, have purchased the Brooklyn franchise in the National Football League from William V. Dwyer, owner of the New York Americans in the National Hockey League. Kelly and Cagle were members of the New York Giants eleven last year, but obtained their releases. They will play with the Dodgers at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn this coming season.

LaRocca Pitches No-Hitter

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—Jack LaRocca of Binghamton pitched his way into baseball's hall of fame recently with a no-hit, no-run victory over the Reading club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Binghamton scored eight runs.

THIS YEAR IT'S 50¢ ADMISSION
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DAY AND NIGHT

McKechnie Has Boston Braves In Close Pursuit of Pennant

Tribe Seven Games Behind Leaders and Playing Championship Baseball—Berger Hitting Hard

Nineteen years ago today the Boston Braves were in the thick of the National League pennant fight. With a smart, colorful, yet not a great team, George T. Stallings won a championship for Boston fans and wrote history in the annals of baseball. In eighth place on the fifteenth of July, the Braves swept everything before them, and two months later were out in front. That was in 1914.

This colorful club, although it took four straight games from the Athletics in the World Series, did not go down in the records as one of the most powerful teams the National League has seen. Stallings was no keener as a strategist or better judge of baseball talent than the rival managers he had to battle; but he did, with the able assistance of his field general, Johnny Evers, keep his players keyed up to their very best. If they lost today, they knew they would win tomorrow.

Seven Games Behind

In many respects the Braves of 1933 remind one of that memorable team of 1914. Under the leadership of William B. "Bill" McKechnie, the present club is playing championship ball. In second place, just seven games behind the first-place New York Giants, the Braves are conceded a chance to win their first pennant in 19 years. Like the 1914 club, this team is not great nor anywhere near that level. In the clubhouse the players act like schoolboys. On the field they are serious, effective athletes, fighting for every break.

Give most of the credit for Boston's success to Bill McKechnie. This quiet, loveable gentleman has long been considered one of the smartest field generals in the major league. In 1925 he managed Pittsburgh to a pennant and followed up with a world championship over the Washington Senators. With perhaps one or two exceptions, he has never failed to get the very best out of the material at his disposal.

Under his direction, Wally Berger is fast developing into the outstanding center fielder in baseball. Right now he is the best the National League can offer. McKechnie made a hard hitter out of Randy Moore. It was also he, with the aid of Hank Gowdy, that made winning pitchers out of Ed Brandt, Bob Brown and Ben Cantwell. Under his watchful eye, Dick Gyselman is becoming a star.

In a recent interview McKechnie said, "I do not hesitate to predict a pennant for the Braves, and if you were with them most of the day as I am, you would feel the same. Defensively, our club is the best in the National League. The so-called experts predict that lack of punch will keep us from overtaking the Giants. However, what is missing on the offense is made up in hustle.

Praise for Berger

"What can I say about Berger? Just this. There isn't a better center fielder anywhere. What he did yesterday against the Pirates is typical of him. Randy Moore, Whitney and Lee have all done some timely hitting for us. And don't forget the 'Rabbit' (Maranville). I believe he is the most valuable man on our club, always keeping the team in good humor and full of 'pep.' He is a great little player and can still show the youngsters plenty."

Old timers who saw that Braves team of 1914 in action, know that Maranville is one of the wonders of baseball. At an age when most players are retired, he is still traveling at a fast pace. He was regular shortstop in 1914 and now he is regular second baseman.

The remainder of the infield has Buck Jordan on first base, Bill Urbanski at shortstop and Arthur Whitney at third. Jordan is a young comer, getting better all the time. The same is true of Urbanski, although he is a much better fielder than hitter. Whitney came to the Braves a while ago from the Phillies, with the reputation of being second only to Pie Traynor as a third baseman. He can do everything well. Gysleman can fill in either at second or third bases. Still just a youngster, he is going ahead with leaps and bounds.

Berger and Moore are the mainstays in the outfield, the former in center and the latter in right. Hal Lee is regular left fielder. The ability of Berger is well known. Moore, after spending several seasons as "Handy Randy," playing any position where he was needed, has finally settled down in right field. Lee came to the Braves along with Whitney and gives promise of being a real hitter, although at the present moment his average is below .300. Joe Mowry, a rookie, is reserve outfielder.

Strong Pitching Staff

With perhaps one exception, the Braves have the best pitching staff in the league. Brandt, Cantwell, Frankhouse, Betts and Zachary are the starters, with the first three doing the best work just now. Cantwell has won 17 games. Al Spohrer has taken the first-string catching job away from Frank Hogan, and Red Hargrave is still available for relief duty and pinch hitting.

It might be well to mention also that two of last year's regulars have been absolutely useless to the Braves this season. They are Bob Brown and Red Worthington. Brown, who as a freshman pitcher won 14 games in 1932, has not pitched a game, and probably will not, this year. Worthington is a consistent .300 hitter, but, no doubt, will not see regular action until 1934. Their loss has been a serious handicap to the Tribe.

For the first time in many years, Boston fans can see a possible pennant in the distance. Everyone is talking about the Braves. Fans in this city are deserving of a winning team, for it is well known that they are the most loyal baseball followers in the country. If the Braves keep up their winning streak, try to get a seat at Braves Field.

The remainder of the schedule is in favor of the Boston Club. In 14 games to date, the Tribe has beaten the leading Giants nine times. Most of their troubles has come from the Phillies and Reds, two second-division clubs who are getting nowhere. On Aug. 31 the Giants come to Boston for a six-game series, to be played in four days. That series may decide the pennant race. At least Boston fans hope it will.

Sewell's Pinch Hit Stops Cleveland's Seven-Game Streak

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	77	39	.664
New York	69	48	.600
Cleveland	62	60	.508
Detroit	60	60	.500
Philadelphia	57	59	.491
Chicago	54	63	.462
Boston	49	68	.419
St. Louis	44	77	.364

Results Aug. 22

New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 10, Washington 9.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Boston 0.

Joe Sewell's pinch hit in the ninth inning at Cleveland yesterday gave the New York Yankees a 4-to-3 victory over the Indians in an American League baseball game, breaking the Tribe's winning streak which had extended to seven contests. As the Senators were beaten by Detroit, the Yanks are now 7½ games in back of the league leaders. Vernon Gomez pitched for the world champions, yielded only four safeties and struck out 10 men. The Indians hit timely, however, and the score was tied going into the ninth. Then, with one out, Dickey tripled and Byrd ran for him. Joe Sewell then stepped to the plate and smashed a single to left, scoring Byrd with the deciding run.

Young Hank Greenberg, a rookie first baseman from somewhere in the Texas League, played the hero rôle yesterday as the Detroit Tigers defeated Washington, 10 to 8. Coming up in the ninth inning with the score tied and Charlie Gehringer on second base as a result of his double, Greenberg drove the ball over the left field bleachers to win the game for the Tigers. The young star had also hit a homer in the sixth with Gehringer on base. Carl Fischer, who pitched only part of the ninth inning, was the winning pitcher.

Three long home-run drives helped the Philadelphia Athletics to a 7-to-6 triumph over the St. Louis Browns at Sportsman's Park. The most important circuit smash was made by McNair in the eighth inning, with Cramer and Foxx on the bases. A moment later Higgins hit for four bases. Finney had hit one earlier in the game. With the aid of Sam West's homer, the Browns scored five runs in the eighth inning, but this rally was one run short of tying the score. Mahaffey pitched the first seven innings for the A's and Walberg finished.

The Chicago White Sox combined effective pitching with timely batting yesterday to win two games from the Boston Red Sox, 3 to 1 and 4 to 0. Ted Lyons pitched seven-hit ball in the opener, while his mates collected 15 safeties off Gordon Rhodes, who went the distance for Boston. Lyons led the attack with three hits. Joe Heving was the boxman in the second contest, and he kept six safeties well scattered. The White Sox had little trouble with Lloyd Brown. The scores by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	0

Batteries— Gomez and Dickey, Jorgans; Harder and Spencer. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 52m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	—10	14	2	
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3—	8	15	0

Batteries—Sorrell, Fischer and Hayworth; Weaver, Russell, Crowder, Thomas and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Ormsby, Owens and Kolls. Time—2h. 34m

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1—	7	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1—	6	5	0

Batteries—Mahaffey, Walberg and Cochrane; Knott, Hebert and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Knott. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 48m.

At Chicago—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	x—	8	15	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Lyons and Grube; Rhodes and Ferrell. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	x—	4	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	2

Batteries—Heving and Berry; Brown and Gooch. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 38m.

Women's Invitation Doubles at Longwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 23—The women's invitation tennis doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club got under way this morning while a "Scotch mist" was adding to the dampness of the soggy courts. Two matches were completed in the second round when Mrs. George W. Wightman and Carolin Babcock took Helen L. Jones and Eugenie Sampson into camp at 6—2, 6—1, and Virginia Cross and Mrs. Robert H. Morris scored a 6—3, 6—3 victory over Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick. The summary:

Longwood Women's Invitation Tennis Doubles Tournament—Second round

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass. and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass. and Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Brookline, Mass., defeated Virginia Ellis, Harvard, Mass. and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Gloucestershire Triumphs

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 23 (Canadian Press)—Gloucestershire defeated the touring British West Indies cricket eleven by seven wickets yesterday. The scores were: Gloucestershire 370 and 73 for three, West Indies 271 and 371. One of the visitors' wickets was taken by Merry of the West Indies team, substituting in the field for a Gloucestershire bowler who retired because of a hand injury. West Indies put on a great score of 371 for its second innings, aided by Captain Grant's 100, his first century of the long tour. The Gloucestershires, however, went to bat for the last innings needing only 73 runs to win, and they achieved this at a cost of three wickets.

Golden Retains Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 23—John Golden of the Wee Burn Golf Club retained the Connecticut open golf championship at the Shuttle Meadow Country Club here yesterday when he turned in a card of 291 for the 72 holes of medal play.

How He Can Bat!

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter Berger
Boston Braves

Braves Take Second On Berger's Homer

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	43	.613
Boston	64	53	.547
St. Louis	64	54	.542
Pittsburgh	62	53	.539
Chicago	62	53	.539
Philadelphia	58	64	.439
Brooklyn	45	65	.409
Cincinnati	44	72	.379

Results Aug. 22

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 4 (14 innings).
Chicago at New York, postponed.
St. Louis at Brooklyn, postponed.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, postponed.

Wally Berger made only one hit yesterday in the National League baseball game at Braves Field between the Boston Braves and Pittsburgh Pirates, but this hit came in the fourteenth inning, giving the Tribe a 5-to-4 victory and undisputed possession of second place in the standing. The hit was a long home run into the left-center field bleachers off the right-handed pitching of Waite Hoyt and it was his twenty-second circuit smash of the season.

Fred Frankhouse went the route for the Braves, winning his fourteenth game of the campaign. Hal Smith, who started for the Pirates, was in plenty of trouble in the early innings and had to leave in the third. Waite Hoyt relieved him and held the Tribe to two hits during the remaining innings. One of those hits, however, was Berger's homer. Dick Gyselman, playing third base in place of Whitney, hit two timely singles early in the game and drove in three runs. He made six smart assists in the field and despite an error, was the defensive star of the game. Berger also fielded sensationally. The score by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	14	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	5	7	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4	10	1	

Batteries — Frankhouse and Spohrer; Smith, Hoyt and Finney. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Barr. Time—2h. 13m.

Decisive Victory For Sussex at Eastbourne

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Club—	W	L	1st Inn L	B	A	FP	P	PC
Yorkshire	19	2	3	3	0	405	309	76.29
Sussex	18	5	7	1	0	435	278	63.90
Kent	14	6	2	3	1	420	233	55.47
Lancashire	7	10	4	1	1	375	177	47.20
Warwickshire	8	8	5	7	1	390	170	43.58
Derbyshire	9	11	2	3	0	375	154	41.06
Nottinghamshire	6	3	6	7	3	375	153	40.80
Gloucestershire	9	12	5	2	0	420	148	39.52
Middlesex	7	11	2	2	1	345	135	38.23
Surrey	4	5	11	3	0	345	134	38.84
Somersetshire	6	10	1	4	3	330	119	33.65
Northamp'shire	3	9	3	3	0	330	109	33.03
Hampshire	2	8	4	9	2	375	85	22.66
Leicestershire	3	12	1	7	0	345	71	20.57
Glamorganshire	1	8	5	7	2	345	69	20.00
Worcestershire	1	13	5	6	2	405	66	16.29

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Canadian Press)—Sussex scored the most decisive victory in the series of first-class county cricket matches concluding yesterday, trouncing Worcester by an innings and 73 runs at Eastbourne.

Three matches were decided on the first innings, Warwickshire defeated Leicestershire at Birmingham, Nottinghamshire defeating Lancashire at Manchester, and Hampshire beating Derby at Ilkeston. The concluding scores:

Middlesex, 188 and 389 (Parker four for 37 and Fender five for 55; Hendren, 182 not out; Gover four for 68); Surrey, 231 and 247 for six (Gregory, 91; Judge five for 77 and Block, 91; Hobbs, 62).

Northamptonshire, 176 and 195 (Timms, 86; Nicolls five for 46; Bakewell, 84, and Smith, four for 39); Essex, 261 and 110 for three (Crawley, 106; Matthews, six for 53).

Sussex, 468 for nine declared (Cook, 214; Wensley, 118); Worcestershire, 318, and, following on, 77 (Walters, 103; Martin, 77; James Langridge, four for 100 and five for 36; Tate, four for 31).

Leicestershire, 196 and 235 for four (Berry, 82; Riddington, 60 not out); Warwickshire, 373 for eight, declared (Wyatt, 116).

Kent, 332 and 133 (Valentine, 90; Woolley, 86; Leyland, four for 58 and Verity, nine for 59); Yorkshire, 333 for six, declared, and 88 (Ryland, 210 not out, and Freeman, six for 51).

Lancashire, 230 (Westbrook, 61; Voce eight for 85); Nottinghamshire, 241 for three (Keeton, 136; Arthur Staples, 53, both not out).

Glamorgan, 373 for eight, declared (Duckfield, 84 not out; Dyson, 104; Emrys Davies, 63); Somerset, 304 for seven (Wellard, 59).

Hampshire, 478 (Mead, 227; Bailey, 85; Arnold, 75); Derby, 187, and following on 144 for seven (Hill, five for 33; Lee, 81).

Linehan to Coach at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—Fred J. Linehan, Yale football star on the 1928 and 1929 teams, today was named a member of the freshman football coaching staff by the Yale Athletic Association. Linehan played right guard on two varsity elevens while he also was varsity right fielder for three years on Yale's nine. The former athlete now enrolled in the law school comes to Yale after serving as coach of the University of Mexico football team for one season. He will be in charge of the linesmen.

Anderson Wins Caddy Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Aug. 23—Gerald Anderson of the Tatnuck Country Club of Worcester won the Massachusetts state caddy golf championship at the Unicorn Golf Club links yesterday with a card of 189 for the 36 holes of play. Pat Hegarty of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, was second with 191, and John Senier of the Worcester Country Club third with 196.

Doubles Play Under Way At Longwood C. C.

Seeded Teams Advance Without Exception in U. S. Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 23—Play in the Longwood Cricket Club's major tournament — the United States doubles lawn tennis championships—got under way yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock after a one-day delay, due to rain on Monday, with all the international and American seeded stars coming through, some easily while others had trouble with the soggy courts and first-round opponents.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, the defending champions, playing on the court in front of the clubhouse, defeated a United States Navy team, Lieut. James M. Farrin and Lieut. G. W. Smith from Portsmouth, N. H., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. The naval officers fought hard and got in some brilliant shots, which passed Vines or Gledhill from time to time, mainly because the title holders would take no chances on the slippery turf.

The small gallery was disappointed in not seeing Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, top seeded in the foreign list, perform yesterday but was pleased when the two played a singles practice match.

All of New England's 10 teams went out in the first round as well as one on the English combinations, W. F. Moss and B. K. Burnett, who came over to the United States early this year to play for Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale. Moss and Burnett bowed to Watson M. Washburn and A. McPherson of New York, 8—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain's Davis Cup hero, and Frank H. D Wilde, his doubles partner of years ago, eliminated Frank Bowden and Armand L. Bruneau of New York, at 6—4, 6—0, 6—4, while the only Australians to go into action, Donald P. Turnbull and Adrian K. Quist, defeated the Turner brothers, R. S. and A. T., from Newton, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Francis X Shields and Frank A. Parker were impressive in their victory yesterday over Herbert and Edward Fuller of Salem at 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, who are playing together as a possible Davis Cup doubles combination for next year, yesterday were forced to play four sets before defeating S. E. Davenport 3d of Harvard University and Forest Hills, L. I., and Robert J. Kelleher of Williams College and New York. The score was 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Play in the national veteran doubles tournament got under way with almost two rounds being completed. The summary:

U. S. Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship —First Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Edward B. Benedict, Chestnut Hill, and Dwight F. Robinson, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Watson M. Washburn and A. McPherson, New York, defeated W. F. Moss and B. K. Burnett, England, 8—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Henry H. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Dr. O. Calket Caner, Boston, and Henry R. Guild, Nahant, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, defeated R. S. and A. T. Turner, Waban, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d and Robert J. Kelleher, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, and Lindley Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated William W. Ingraham, Providence, and Karl Pfaffmann, Quincy, 9—7, 9—7, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Platt R. Spencer and Austin D'Arcy, Boston, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, won from John H. Ray, Brookline, and Thomas Flynn, Astoria, N. Y., by default.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Lieut. James M. Farrin and Lieut. G. W. Smith, Portsmouth, N. H., 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, defeated Henry Prusoff, Seattle, and Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

Jack F. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, and Sam Fitch, Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

H. C. N. Lee and Edward R. Avory, England, defeated H. Holbrook Hyde and John R. Gow, Hartford, Conn., 6—4, 3—6, 13—11, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Herbert and Edward Fuller, Salem, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

P. S. Young and D. G. Prentwater, England, defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, and Sam Lee, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated J. Brooke Fenno Jr. and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Fred J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Frank Bowden and Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

Veterans' Doubles—First Round

A. Nicholas Reggio and Josiah Wheelwright defeated Herbert B. Shaw and Arthur W. Ingalls, 6—3, 6—2.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Bagg defeated C. K. Shaw and H. A. McKinney, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round

S. Jarvis Adams and Henry H. Bassford defeated A. R. Kaiser and Harvey Y. Lake, 6—4, 6—3.

G. P Gardner Jr. and Richard C. Bishop defeated C. A. Anderson and W. Toussaint, 6—4, 6—1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Bagg defeated E. Cornwall and S. L. Beals, 6—1, 6—3.

R. E. Snow and H. L. Davenport defeated Samuel Hardy and Walter L. Pate, 7—5, 6—3.

Irving C. Wright and G. A. Lyon defeated F. J. Sullowav and R. N. Watt, 6—4, 6—3.

Heffner Sold to Yankees

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23 (AP)—Charles Knapp, president of the Baltimore club of the International Baseball League, announced yesterday that Don Heffner, 22-year-old second baseman of the local club, had been sold to the New York Yankees. The terms of the transaction were not made public, but the Baltimore Orioles were reported to have received a sizeable amount of money and four players. Heffner will not report to the Yankees until the end of International League season. The names of the four players in the deal were not announced.

Women's Tennis Again Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Aug. 23—Play in the United States women's national lawn tennis championship tournament at the West Side Tennis Club was postponed again today on account of rain. Weather permitting, a semifinal-round match in singles and one in the same round of doubles will be played tomorrow, with the final rounds on Friday.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Indiana Salesman Wins in Feature Trapshoot Event

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 23 (AP)—An automobile salesman from Clinton, Ind., was crowned trapshooting's champion of champions in yesterday's feature event of the Grand American handicap tournament—the battle between holders of state titles.

H. L. Cheek, who has been shooting clay targets only three years, outclassed a field of 35 other state champions or runners-up, and when the final scores were posted it was found that Cheek had cracked 197 out of a possible 200 targets to nose out Paul Earle, of Starr, S. C., by a margin of one.

In another event, John R. Taylor of Newark, Ohio, competing with other professional shooters, won the North American clay target title in both singles and doubles. After trailing at the end of the first 100 targets in the doubles Monday with 95, Taylor was back yesterday with 92 for a total of 187.

Immediattely after Taylor had won the doubles, he took to the traps again and crashed 197 out of 200 to take the singles crown, won last year by Fred Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J.

F. J. Lightner of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, won the amateur doubles title with 187, nosing out Ted Renfro, of Dell, Mont., by a single target.

Mrs. Walter F. Andrews of Atlanta, Ga., retained her women's doubles title by breaking 87 out of a possible 100, and Miss Alice Crothers of Chestnut Hills, Penna., winner of the North American singles title Monday, was second with 76.

T. J. Cathan of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, won the veterans race for shooters over 70 years of age. Cathan, who is 74, broke 94 clays.

Thrilling Finishes In British Cycling Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Franz Dusika of Austria, and Charles Rampelberg, France the joint favorites for the world's cycling sprint championship race in Paris, Aug. 12, figured in an exciting finish to the English national 1000 yards championship here recently. Only by the margin of a wheel did the Austrian cross the finishing line in front of his great rival, who was followed very closely by Dennis Horn, one of Britain's best cyclists. Dusika's time over the last furlong was 13 seconds.

At the same meeting was decided the 10-mile race for the Muratt Gold Cup, in which Horn had the satisfaction of turning the tables on Rampelberg. Horn, the holder of the trophy, won in 24m. 41 1-5s., with J. E. Sibbit, second, a length away, and Rampelberg, third, a wheel behind Sibbit.

Other British cycling championships decided this season have resulted as follows:

Scottish 1000 yards, W. T. Tagg, Ivy Cycling Club; Irish 1000 meters, A. Donegan, Harp C. C.; English one-mile tandem, A. G. Sier, Manchester, and R. Mellor, Imperial Wheelers; English five miles (grass track), D. S. Horn, Norwich C. C.; English 25 miles, Dennis Horn, Norwich C. C.; English 50 miles (tandem paced), F. W. Southall, Norwood Paragon C. C.

Redmond Wins Title

LINVILLE, N. C. (AP)—Ralph Redmond, husky St. Petersburg (Fla.) golfer, has added the twenty-fourth interstate amateur tournament title to the southern crown by defeating Alan A. Smith of Asheville 1 up on the thirty-seventh hole. On the final hole both were on the green in 2, but Smith three-putted, while Redmond shot a par 4. Smith, a University of North Carolina student, was the tournament's medalist. The crown last year was won by Nelson McRae of Wilmington, eliminated in the semifinals.

Only U. S. Entrant Beaten

CARNOUSTIE, Scot., Aug. 23 (AP)—David Nes of the York (Penna.) Country Club, only American entrant in the boys' open golf championship of Great Britain, today was eliminated in his first match 4 and 2 by R. C. Cross of Fettes College.

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The Perfect Complement for Your Smart Fall Costumes
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The New Fall Styles Are Here
$8.50 to $10.50
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"The best place to market after all"
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The "Vitolized Oil" Paint makes possible
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Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS POLICY

Not to rest content with the traditional service ✦ but to improve it if we can ✦ not to imitate but to lead ✦ To provide small apartment homes on a scale of comfort, luxury and completeness of service unequalled in New England ✦ To maintain a perfectly trained organization dedicated to the comfort of our guests ✦

Unfurnished suites as low as $80 per month. Restaurant. Garage Optional maid service available. A few furnished suites offered.

LONGWOOD TOWERS
Longwood Avenue at Riverway
BROOKLINE

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $80, 8 $65; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 336 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Coolidge Corner, apartments 4-5-6 rooms, American adults only; $60 to $70. Owner managed real homes for real people. Open for inspection. References exchanged. WM. JAQUES, 83 Browne Street, Brookline. Asp. 4084 before 5 p. m., after Regent 3463-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7539.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-3-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

ELIOT MANOR — CAMBRIDGE
Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises, 1658 Mass. Ave. Univ. 8273 (Mass.)

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264-274 Brookline Avenue
2 TO 4-ROOM SUITES
Newly renovated, electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church; attractive rentals. ASP. 4353.

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DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church. $36 and $41
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The Kengate
1203 Boylston St.
1 and 2-room completely renovated suites with refrigeration and elevators; unsurpassed view of Fenway. Com. 9534 or Asp. 1073.

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REAL ESTATE
The Oranges and Maplewood
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Orange 3-5056

WILL SACRIFICE corner plot 100x100, 11 miles from Washington Bridge. North of Englewood, N. J. Suitable terms. Call, write. CARRIE HENOCHSTEIN, Hotel Ansonia, N. Y.

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N. Y. C., 111 W. 74th—Attractive, modern, small front apartment to share with congenial lady; $5.00 weekly; references. MILLER.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ALLENDALE, N. J.—5-room bungalow, garage, lot 60x150, fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers; near school and railroad; reasonable. Tel. Ridgewood 6-1287. MRS. BRUNSSEN.

WINCHESTER, MASS.
430 Highland Avenue
New 9-room single. 2-car heated garage; beautifully located. Winchester 2300.

TO LET

For Rent, Our Entire Second Floor
About 6500 Sq. Ft.
Available to some reliable firm, featuring furniture and kindred lines.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR. FREIGHT ELEVATOR. EASY STAIRWAY.
N. H. SKINNER COMPANY Est. 1844
Dry Goods TAUNTON, MASS.

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MAPLEVIEW FARM — Beautiful scenery, plentiful table, mountainous, healthful; 16 miles from Brattleboro. MRS. ALLIE MUNDELL, So. Newfane, Vt.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—Quiet room with board if desired, in private family; natural country-like surroundings; especially desirable for student; Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-acre space; delightful rooms; private bath, shower, continuous hot water; excellent food served; 2 minutes to Lake St.; Longwood 8588; 106 Sewall Ave.

IN BROOKLINE, Mass. A FRIENDLY HOME in private family; large, comfortable room; delicious food. Aspinwall 8243.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 261 So. 7th. Market 3-0098.

UPPER DARBY, PA. — Attractive room, excellent table; private home. 539 Larchwood Avenue. Boulevard 3296.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

TWO adults and child on North or South Shore for Sept.; private home; Christian Scientists preferred; price must be reasonable. S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, between Dedham and Norwood—Modern, comfortable rooms, $1 person. MRS. CROCKER, Dedham 1180-R.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, congenial surroundings for people of refined tastes; convenient for tourists; reasonable; home privileges; garage. 46 Hereford St. (near 310 Commonwealth Ave.). Ken. 3985.

BOSTON, at 67 Gainsborough St.—Bright, well furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Comm. 8138.

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable rooms at reasonable rates; near church; tray breakfast if desired. MRS. DUNHAM, Ken. 6434.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 46 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Comfortable room in private home; Housekeeping attachments; reasonable rate. Ken. 9742.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St., Suite 12—A front room overlooking church park, for business man; rent reasonable. Ken. 6634.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 66 Summit Ave.—Rooms, 2 with baths, garage, kitchenette or kitchen privileges; transients; moderate prices. Longwood 8971.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unfurnished rooms, 2 or 3, in apartment, conveniently located, housekeeping privileges; business woman preferred. Tel. Porter 4206-W.

W. E. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, comfortable rooms, near bath, entrance; very reasonable; refined home. Tel. Riverside 9-4188, Apt. 7 South.

N. Y. C., 853 West 113th St., Apt. 1-B—Comfortable room; 1-2 persons; refined; reasonable; private family. University 4-7083.

ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED room wanted by business man; must be heated, have running water, only summer. Write Box R-31, Suite 1206, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY
681 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park, better shops, and midtown business district.
1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces. Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
Resident Manager — Plaza 3-7492

KINGSTON, N. Y., 17 Belvedere Sq.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, heat; garage if wanted. Tel. Saugerties 3F12.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN boarded, loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds, near seashore; excellent schools; exceptionally desirable. MRS. ELIZABETH RADIE, Old Field Lane, Milford, Connecticut.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BUNGALO VILLAGE
LAKE NEWFOUND, BRISTOL, N. H.
Cheerful housekeeping cabins; rooms and board; 20% rebate after Labor Day; send for descriptive folder B-18.

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POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; attractive home; $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet; Open Sept. and Oct.

SUMMER BOARD

COFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or active sports; lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD

TECUMSEH LODGE, West Thornton, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; reduced rates remainder of year; booklet. MRS. LEON N. BROWN.

SALESMEN WANTED

SUIT salesman, desiring line made-to-measure shirts, commission, write WARREN CUSTOM SHIRT CO., 10 Post Office Sq., Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LIBERAL commission selling sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery; also Christmas cards. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with general experience on all kinds of work would like chance for advancement in specification writing and superintendent; Protestant, 30, married, best references. RAYMOND D. BOHANNON, 569 Washington St., Winchester, Mass.; tel. Winchester 1373.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, MASS.—Young colored woman wishes work by day or hour tidying apartments; cooking and serving. References. Garrison 0881.

HOUSEWORK, part time mornings, no Sundays. (Write) CAROLINE JOHNSON, 1410 5th Ave., New York City.

STUDENT, 23, will give part time service as child's nurse, waitress or aid elderly person in exchange for room. K. G. P., 1616 5th Ave., New York City.

IS there anyone with a country home, who loves children, having a place for young educated woman and 2-year-old son? Best references. (General Delivery, c/o Snedberg, Quogue, L. I., N. Y.)

YOUNG woman with primary-kindergarten training desires position as teacher, assistant, tutor, companion; references. Box R-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

NORBERT R. PENDERGAST
LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR
Rockeries, plantings, place upkeep, driveways.
386 Eagle Street — Tenafly, N. J.

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JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert — Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City.

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SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES—Made, latest styles $2.50; fur coats made over and relined. MME. THIBAULT, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston. Circle 4378.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Beautiful pictures, table lamps, vases, candelabra, etc., reasonably priced. Apt. 443F, Suite 1, 87 Naples Rd., Brookline, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON PHOUPELKER Jr. Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-3483

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVENS, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
H. E. ALTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage. All work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge — Uni. 7780—7780-W

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 347 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

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SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, Mass. Sunday morning service 11 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Church office, Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

WANTED

WANTED—6 or 8 rooms in suburb of Boston, quiet neighborhood, for three middle-aged women; moderate rate; no apartments. Address MRS. L. E. SAVORY, Keene, N. H., R.F.D. 1.

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

JOST REALTY COMPANY
MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE
COLLECTION OF RENTS
PERSONAL ATTENTION
113 N. 19TH STREET — ST. LOUIS, MO.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $14 week up; open through September. Sea Pines Homestead open after Sept. 27, Brewster, Mass.

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CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 300 bargain gift wrappings; large commission. DOMILA, Dept. S-50, Pittsburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card salespeople, beautiful 21-folder $1 assortment, mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval; also gift wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!—21-Folder $1; assortment—mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6822 Ridge Boulevard, Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment; also De-luxe 14 box; big commission; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 175C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MANY SOCIALLY PROMINENT WOMEN who have met with financial reverses are now in business for themselves—selling my hand-made dresses for little girls to their friends and acquaintances in their homes by appointment.
I want to find such a woman in your city also. Styles are so unusual, distinctive, and prices so reasonable, that they only have to be shown to mothers who know quality when they see it. Fall models ready now. Liberal Commission.
Write MARY MOORE, Box 184, Davenport, Iowa.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/1 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Bed and breakfast 21/-; 2 minutes bus, shops and sea. MISS PARKER, 5, Taddington Road

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2260.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

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ESSEX—Young children cared for and taught in Seaside and Country home; Christian Scientists preferred. CLEMENT, Little Pattens, West Mersea.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston. Welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel.: Edgbaston 0544.

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 22, Woodcock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

CORSETIERES

BRISTOL—Spencer Corsets, individually designed; diaphragm control; IRENE M. BRUKBY, 46 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton Down.

DRESSMAKING

S. GREENLAND
High class dressmaker, 13 St. Philips Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2892.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PITSEA, 30 Miles London—For sale, small modern property; shop with sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, 3 bedrooms, garden; on main London Road. Apply MILNER, 43 Felsgrave Road, Scarborough.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BIRMINGHAM, Hansworth Wood—2 reception rooms, breakfast room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 boxrooms, brick garage, good garden. Freehold House in excellent repair. Box M-2410, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PETERBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. — Modern, semi-detached, freehold house, nicely situated; six rooms and bathroom. Good garden. £350. Box M-2412, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

HOUSES TO LET

WILTS.—Picturesque bungalow (furnished) in woodland garden, modern sanitation, hot and cold water in bedrooms, electricity from mains, £10 per month to careful tenant. OWEN, 21 Henrietta St., Bath.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. H. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms, gas fires; ½ minute sea-front; cooking under personal supervision MRS. ROBINSON, 12a Chesham Place, Telephone 1445.

COMFORTABLE, well ordered home offered to gentlewoman in private house at Coulsdon, Surrey. Box M-2411, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

KENT, Sussex Border—Charming 16th century farm house, 113 acres. Warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; every attention; bathroom; indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs. From 3 guineas weekly. FREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst.

MIDDLETON SUSSEX — Guests received; pretty modern cottage, ½ acre garden, 2 minutes from sea. Box M-1068, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROCKROSE, Tenadean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Quiet retirement, study or change; Christian Scientists preferred; rooms and sun parlour face south; wide views sea and downs; garden; car. Mrs. and Miss Milnes Bolton. Fresian 2331.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; hot and cold water in bedrooms; own vegetables and fowls; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Purcrell," High Salvington, Worthing.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Companion help or homely young woman for light household duties, cooking; small modern house, SWINDON, 61 Barrows Lane, Yardley.

BRISTOL—Wanted, useful maid, experienced needlewoman, wait on lady. MRS. BURGESS, Horton Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol.

HARPENDEN, HERTS.—Cook general wanted. Age 26-35. Help given. Comfortable home. Good wages. MRS. MATTHEWS, Stansted, Milton Road.

POST WANTED

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, preferably to small baby; thoroughly experienced in every way. Box M-2409, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BIRMINGHAM—Experienced chauffeur mechanic seeks situation; clean license; go anywhere; wife good cook. WETTON, "Hilderstone," Norton Lane, Wythall.

COMPANION or housekeeper, experienced in giving care. For testimonials and references apply to MISS ISABEL GRIFFIN, "Northwickhurst," Seaford, Sussex.

LADY CHAUFFEUSE-SECRETARY or Companion requires post in the South of England, to a Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2408, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Goodringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balconies, good catering. Lift night porter. Phone Portsmouth 2823.

ROOMS TO LET

HOVE—Comfortable, sunny rooms; minute sea; quiet position; convenient buses, gardens, Downs; board optional. Write or phone Hove 2031.

SOUTH COAST—Lady offers sitting room and single bedroom (unfurnished) with meals and service, in quiet private house; large £500 pf. annum. Box M-2413, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURREY—One or two furnished rooms in quiet home; board optional; or would take children, loving care. MRS. LINDSELL, 56 Grange Road, Purley Oaks.

TEACHERS

Margaret Sugden, A.G.S.M.Hons.
TEACHES
VIOLIN and VIOLA
21 Pownall Gardens, Hounslow, Middx.
Phone Hounslow 2046

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

MUSICAL POST. Pianoforte and Class Singing, wanted for September by young and experienced teacher, L.R.A.M. Certificates of Merit (R.A.M.) for Pianoforte and Aural Training; absolute pitch; excellent testimonials and references; elementary English and dramatic art subsidiary subject. Box M-2403, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ENGLAND

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CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
7 MARKET HILL
22 MARKET STREET

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Door wedge is in constant use. Price 9/6 at the smithy.
The Devon Smithy
Whimple, Devon
Craftsmen in Wrought Iron

PAIGNTON

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
23-24 Victoria St. — Est. 1883 — Tel. 5619

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WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 303

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Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
HOLIDAY WEAR
and
AUTUMN FASHIONS
in All Departments

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IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
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124 REDDENHILL ROAD — 7 FORE ST.
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Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

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WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
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Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
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FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
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47 ELLACOMBE ROAD — Phone 2185
TRY OUR PASTEURISED MILK IN GLASS

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For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
"ABBEY STORES" TORQUAY
Ask for JACOB'S BISCUITS

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WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
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MARSH'S
Back to School Outfits for Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 WHITELADIES RD. — Clifton

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home, and Holiday

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

CHARLES Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25070 — Established 1869
Bristol
Offer to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
The Fashion Centre of Bristol North
for BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOL OUTFITS
Drapery, Furnishings, etc.
W. MORGAN (Bristol) Ltd.
11-13 GLOUCESTER RD., BRISTOL

FASHION HIGHLIGHTS in
AUTUMN COATS
Autumn Frocks and Dance Dresses
Anticipate future needs now. You will be astounded at prices until you remember we are famous for value. Fur Coats, Furs, Sportswear, Maca, Millinery.
DOROTHY BELLAMY Tel.: 24309
13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge

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COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
For
FURNISHING FABRICS of greater charm than ever
A visit would be appreciated.
Cafe: Second Floor. Tel.: 20225

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9 Hours' Service. *Give us a trial.*
See our hand-coloured Snaps (permanent colour); at 9d. each. Try one on your favourite negative.
ENLARGEMENTS in Sepia and colour.
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
6 addresses in Bristol

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High Stret, Bristol
Entrance Marylsport Street
EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY
Open on Sundays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS Limited
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
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Daily Features

Come Play

A Bird Game

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEAR ME, what a nice, big family we are going to have with us today! We do hope that no one will be missing, because we know that our flight to Roumania in our Playship is going to be very thrilling and one of our very nicest Play parties. It was lovely of Tania to invite us to come to Chisinau to meet her and her friends.

Isn't this a wonderful flight, children? What a pretty color the water looks from up here in the clouds.

Aren't you all "fluttery" and excited? Dear me, I am. Auntie Vi has crossed the ocean before but not by airplane, and to go in our own Playship with all our friends is quite perfect, isn't it? I've played games in England, Finland, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Austria and France, but I've never visited Roumania nor played games in the home of Roumanian friends. I wonder if many of you have? If not, you must surely be as thrilled about our visit as I am.

Oh, we're on the other side of the ocean already! How long do you suppose it will take to get to Roumania?

Why, I do believe we must be in Chisinau. Isn't that our welcome flag over there to the right? It is. And Tania and her friends are standing over there in the garden. They are singing us a welcome song.

That is such a happy custom among the young people in many of our European countries. I especially remember one folk school in Finland where they all gathered on the steps of the school to sing us a welcome song, and again when we left, they sang a lovely farewell song to their new friends from America. It was one of the most enjoyable remembrances.

Hello, Tania—Hello, boys and girls. We are so happy to be here with you. Let me introduce each of your friends to my big family. Shall we begin with the girls? Now which are Ala and Nina? And let me see, you must be Milo, and this is Vera, and the other two Anna and Valia. Now for the boys. There are Alic, Micha, Colia, Vania and Volodia. What interesting names, and what a jolly, happy group of boys and girls these names belong to.

We'd love to play in the garden, Tania. It will be just the right spot for our game, which is a "bird" game.

Let's make a circle, and while we are standing in this circle, two of the grown-ups will pin a slip of paper on each player's back. On each slip is the name of a bird. (You can use names of famous people or animals or any other names you wish.) Keep your hands joined in the circle because you are not to see what we pin on your back or what is on anyone else's back either until the game begins.

Now we will give each of you a card and a pencil and you may leave the circle and try to find out the name of as many birds as possible.

Each player does his best to avoid having his own back seen while he tries to see the names on the others.

No player is permitted to stand still with his back against any object.

When you discover a name you may write it down on your card, and the winner is the one who has the longest correct list at the end of 10 minutes. It takes real ability to see another's card without exposing one's own.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two of the Grown-Ups Will Pin a Slip of Paper on Each Player's Back.

Oh, Tania, I do wish we could stay much longer, but we have a long way to go. We've loved our visit and getting to knowing you and your friends. May we come again?

We'll look for all of you next week when we leave for Barbara Jean's in San Pedro, California.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

What They Say

Common Interests

"In the enrollment of the American Army in the Great War we found that men who were unlike in personal qualities and traditions were bound together ultimately by realization of a common interest. The analogy is applicable to the nations of the world. We have been too apt to lay stress upon our international differences and not enough on our common interests."—*Newton D. Baker.*

The Badge of Prosperity

"Those who do not have the Blue Eagle will be forgotten and left so far behind they will not even remember that they were ever in business, if they keep out of step with the American people."—*Frederick V. Fisher.*

Progress

"Moral progress is achieved by the willingness of some to take unpopular stands. But drys, who are dry by principle and not by policy, are ready to bear this onus."—*Henry Ford.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Names of Bible books (L. V. B.)—The correspondent asks:

Please inform me which is correct of the following:
(1) "The Scriptural selection is from the Book of Psalms"; or
(2) "The Scriptural selection is from Psalms."
(3) "The Scriptural selection is from the gospel according to St. Matthew"; or
(4) "The Scriptural selection is from Matthew."

Nos. (2) and (4) are considered sufficient.

"Monitorite" (Miss M. H. B.)—The correspondent asks:

Would it be correct to ask: "Are you a monitorite?"
The intended meaning would follow Webster's definition of monitor—"one who admonishes, especially in reproof or caution."

The suffix -ite is employed to designate "one of a party" (as "Israelite"), "a sympathizer with or adherent of" (as "Hessite"), or "a native of, or citizen of" (as "Sydneyite").

We believe that the addition of -ite adds nothing of importance to "monitor"; but it might be used with "Monitor." A supporter of this newspaper might be called a "Monitorite."

Agreement of subject and predicate (A. E.)—The correspondent writes:

While learned professors are deploring the age-old impropriety of the use of a plural verb with the singular pronoun "you," what is to be done with this caption: "Survey report finds new scale of charges are needed for success"?

"Scale of charges," of course, calls for a singular verb; but a writer's greatest temptation is to make a verb agree with the nearest noun. May we all take due notice of this common mistake, and govern ourselves accordingly.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHO seeks for Heaven alone to save his soul
May keep the Path, but will not reach the goal
Where he who walks in Love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are.
—VAN DYKE

In Lighter Vein

Everybody's Weekly

The One-Man Band Expert Does a Little Gardening.

Untimely Jest

"Certainly," said the farmer's wife to Meandering Mike, "I'll give you your breakfast."

"Thank you, ma'am."

"Suppose," she went on, with a glance at the woodpile, "that you start in with a chop."

And he turned haughtily away with a remark to the effect that nothing was so offensive to a man of taste as an untimely and unseemly jest.—*Washington Star.*

Good Idea

Billie (to chemist): "Please, sir, I want some soap with an extra strong perfume."

Chemist: "What's the idea, sonny?"

Billie: "Well, I want mother to know when I've washed my face, so she won't make me do it all over again."—*Airdrie and Coatbridge Advertiser.*

Gas Eater

The father of a student who bought a big used car for $100, discussing the points of the vehicle, said to the Lawrence Journal: "It's one of those cars you drive to the filling station and hear the man at the pump say, after he has worked a while: 'You'll have to turn off that engine; I can't catch up with you.'"—*Kansas City Star.*

The Face

"Did you hear that Jones, who married the banker's daughter, is pleading poverty."

"It's not surprising. He's probably living up to their wedding presents."

Just a Visitor

Flapper Ann: "Good-by, mother."

Modern Mother: "Just a minute, dear. Sign the visitors' book in the parlor before you go!"—*Pathfinder.*

Caught in the Act

Little Betty, watching the farm hands spreading out a stack of hay to dry, could contain her curiosity no longer, so she politely asked:

"Is it a needle you're looking for?"—*Washington Labor.*

Frank

"Look here; you owe me nearly £4 in garage fees. If you don't settle up soon I'll have to take the car."

"All right; and I'll pay you the balance as soon as I can."—*Pearson's.*

No Wonder

Manager (greeting typist, who has arrived late): "Late again! You ought to rise with the lark."

Typist (Snappily): "If I had been sitting in a tree all night I certainly should."—*Pearson's.*

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Blewbury—a small village in England, unanimously voted against the proposal to have street lamps.

The population—of the United States is estimated by the Bureau of Census to be 125,693,000 persons.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Making Aprons

A fascinating and profitable vocation is the making of aprons for sale. They may be made in many shapes and sizes, plain or fancy, practical or otherwise, according to the demand for them. Many of mine that sold readily were made of unbleached muslin with touches of hand embroidery in bright colors. Many original ideas can be worked out in them, making them so dainty and attractive that few women can resist them.—Mrs. Elizabeth D.

Decorating Bricks

My little girl wanted to make a little epin money during vacation, so she took plain bricks and enameled or lacquered them different colors. Some she decorated further by cutting designs out of colored paper and pasting them on. She sold the decorated bricks for 10 cents apiece, and her customers used them for doorstops.—Mrs. C. C. B.

Homemade Ice Cream

A friend, having a vacation of uncertain duration, decided to make and sell ice cream. She lives on an important highway, and she displayed the sign "Homemade Ice Cream." Others in the family became interested. They made rustic tables, benches, and even a log-cabin. These are in a natural grove and attract many travelers who enjoy sitting under the huge oaks.

The absence of a beer sign, so prevalent on the highways today, is undoubtedly an important factor in her success. Mrs. I. B.

Brevities

Detroit News: Breaking into the Morgan preferred list may build one up socially, but it's a fearful load for any political climber to carry.

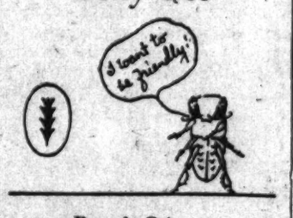
Humorist: According to the leader of a band, it takes a lot of patience to learn to play the cornet. Other people's patience, that is.

Los Angeles Times: Strange how unimportant golf seems when America loses.

Los Angeles Times: The muskrat is a pest in southern Europe. Evidently no market for sealskin coats over there.

House and Garden: An old Yankeeism: Fish and visitors spoil after the third day.

Betty Bee



Betty's Stinger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of Betty Bee would be incomplete without mention of her weapon of defense and, on occasions, of offense—the stinger, a small, many-barbed dart.

Betty Bee does not dart about seeking opportunities to use her stinger. Even when chasing from the hive her loafer brothers, the drones, she inflicts punishment with her mandibles, apparently saving the sting for some supreme defense.

When a bee alights on your hand or arm, you may instinctively attempt to brush it off. In your excitement you may injure the insect; whereupon, in reprisal, you are stung.

If your courage is good, do not attempt to destroy the bee that has stung you. You will find it well worth the temporary discomfiture to note what happens. The stinger has entered the flesh easily. Its many barbs makes its withdrawal quite another matter.

Left to its own devices, the bee will carefully circle about in an effort to withdraw the stinger intact. If it succeeds, it still has its weapon for future use. If it breaks, the busy bee may continue to live and work, this despite the popular idea that the severance of a bee's stinger means its demise.

Worth Knowing

THIS "NIRA" SIGN HAS BEEN ON THIS IOWA BUILDING FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS. HOWEVER, IT IS THE DEPOT OF THE TOWN OF NIRA, IOWA, AND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

A Chosen Delegate

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS listened to a knock at the front door. Mrs. Scroggins was out. If she had been there, she would have opened the door at once, for that is her way. But Scroggins himself always listens to knocks on doors closely, allowing one knock to succeed another, for he gets pleasure out of hurrumphing under his breath and guessing who might be at the door. Finally, having guessed everyone he knew, and not being able to assure himself that it was a familiar knock, he did what Mrs. S. would have advised in the first place. He opened the door.

Facing him was a squirrel of about his own size, nattily dressed in a white coat with white buttons, and a straw hat. The stranger smiled. Scroggins smiled.

"The face is familiar but I can't seem to remember the name," said Scroggins with that touch of originality which identifies a Scroggins anywhere. "Come in."

The visitor bowed and took off his hat with a grand gesture.

"The name," he said, "is Mart, and I've come from Chicago."

The Scroggins eyes lit up. "Dear, dear. You've come a long way. I've been there and I know."

Mart bowed. "I remember when you came to us at Lincoln Park. That was a day Chicago squirrels will not soon forget, the day when Boston's most distinguished squirrel mingled with us."

Scroggins bowed and smiled.

"Dear, dear," he said—and could think of nothing further.

"These are great days in Chicago," said Mart. "We are having a world's fair. Squirrels are attending from near, and I think I am right in saying, also from far."

"Or near and far?" said Scroggins. "Or far and near," said Mart. He cleared his throat to say something important.

"And the fair will not be complete without a visit from Boston Common's best known squirrel."

"Meaning?" said Scroggins.

"None other than yourself," said Mart.

Scroggins bowed and bowed and smiled and smiled. "Well, well," he said; "dear, dear." He bowed his head in deep thought, hurrumphing quietly to himself. The door opened and Mrs. Scroggins came in. Her husband introduced her to the visitor and told her what he had been saying.

"Of course you'll go my dear," said Mrs. Scroggins, "and I'll go with you."

"Certainly, my dear Mrs. Scroggins," said Mart. "The invitation includes your good self." He bowed. Mrs. Scroggins smiled.

"Just what I was thinking," said Scroggins.

"When shall we leave?" said Mrs. S.

"Not before we have a chance to tell all the squirrels of the Common about the honor you have received," said Mart.

"Yes, that's a good thing to do," said Scroggins. "We can do that at once."

The three were soon on Holmes Walk and there met Fib, who was asked to call the Commoners together for an important meeting on the shore of the Frog Pond.

Fib is probably one of the best meeting-arrangers on the Common and in hardly any time Commoners began crowding the lawn—squirrels, pigeons, Neck and Crop, the swans, Levi and John Boom, Bert the second assistant gardener, and every other personage of importance, as well as the usual run of squirrels.

There was a silence when Mart and Mr. Scroggins moved into the center of the great circle. Scroggins bowed and waved and was cheered and cheered.

Mart then told about the invitation from Chicago's squirrels and of the Scroggins acceptance. The cheering was loud and long.

"For he is a Chosen Delegate," said Mart in closing and bowed to Scroggins. And no words ever have received more thunderous acclamation.

[And this is how the Scrogginses happened to attend the world's fair, which will be the subject of two or three reports in this column in the weeks to come.—Ed.]

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Face Is Familiar—But the Name?"

For the Scrapbook

Effective Cosmetics

An elderly woman with a beautiful complexion was asked what kind of cosmetics she used. In reply, she offered this splendid prescription:

"I use for my lips, truth; for my eyes, pity; for my ears, courteous attention; for my hands, charity; for my figure, uprightness; for my voice, prayer; for my heart, love."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Dave"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TO MOST of the employees of the hotel, he was just "Dave from the upholstery department." To the floor clerk who served him for three years he was "Dave with the smile and the friendly voice."

During all the time the floor clerk knew him, Dave had never asked her name. Their daily business was completed when she had handed him the keys he came for and they had exchanged smiles. To her, the handing out of the keys was a small matter, but it never occurred to her to be anything but pleasant.

On one day, however, the floor clerk found herself without the usual smile. The waves of the depression seemed very high and forbidding. She had lost her home. Her salary had been cut and cut. And, at last, she had been put on part time. The final blow seemed imminent on that day. Her furniture was in storage, and was to be taken by the mortgage holder unless she could get it out and sell it.

She had taken off her beads and was looking at them when Dave came for a key. "Dave," she said half jokingly, "don't you want to buy some pretty beads?"

"They are pretty," Dave agreed. "But why do you want to sell them?"

"Well—I need the money," she answered.

Dave took his key and started away in deep thought. Then he came back, leaned across the desk, and whispered, "I'll lend you some money if you need it. And you can pay it back when you can."

"I wouldn't think of it, Dave," she replied. "Besides—you don't even know my name."

"No," Dave answered, "I don't know your name. But I do know you have always been kind to me."

The next day he came to the desk with $10—the exact amount needed—and insisted that the clerk take it. there was retained something more valuable than the amount of the loan. Never before had she realized that so small a thing as just being kind might build a bridge over some dark stream.

Amusements

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Things in Their Order

THE pilgrimage of Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, to the European capitals has vividly brought out the fundamental difference between the French and German attitudes. The Germans repeat their demand that there should be accorded to them precisely the same facilities of military organization which France enjoys. The French, while speaking vaguely of trial periods and international control, are obviously uneasy, and will not lightly relinquish their assumed military superiority.

We are thus brought face to face with a situation which prompts some of the best European observers to question whether substantial disarmament is possible before a general political settlement. They are urging that, as matters have turned out, the cart has been put before the horse. Disarmament may follow, but cannot precede, conditions of confidence. It is true that it will in its turn increase the confidence of nations in one another, but as a practical proposition it is impeded by the belief, widely held, that failing a revision of the treaties there will be a new menace of war.

While supporting the demand for the fullest disarmament at the earliest moment, one is bound to consider the obstacles which have been revealed by experience. Unquestionably the greatest stumblingblock is the fact, as Dr. Edwyn Bevan has pointed out, "that the present map of Europe is one drawn according to the judgment of the victorious allies, one detested by Germans and imposed upon them by force, with no opportunity ever having been given for mutual discussions."

It is asked how it is possible to have general disarmament in Europe until there is a map which all the nations of Europe accept. On one side are the powers which repudiate the existing map; on the other side are those which defend it. The controversy is at present verbal, but it has grave implications. On both sides there is misgiving. Whether accurately or not each side suspects the other of a willingness to resort to arms.

Either the territorial settlement is consented, and in that case there can be disarmament; or the settlement is not consented, and in that case it can only be kept in being by the continued application of superior force.

At present the settlement is not consented. If therefore there is to be disarmament it is necessary to convert the unconsented settlement into a consented settlement. In other words, revision which will stabilize Europe on a basis of mutual agreement, instead of on a basis of superior force, is an essential preliminary to a disarmament accord.

This does not mean that all German, Hungarian, Bulgarian and other claims must be granted. It may well be that many of them will have to be rejected. What it means is that the claims must be examined, and that there must be free negotiations. It means that the problems must be threshed out. It means that eventually a proper compromise, which will be taken as final, must be reached. It means that consent must be substituted for imposition.

Here is a difficult and delicate task. It would be futile to minimize its gravity. Perhaps it is dangerous, but it is not more dangerous than the present opposition which bars the way to disarmament. The nations should be able to meet diplomatically on equal terms. That is the moral which has emerged from many months of discussion on disarmament, and more particularly from the European tour of Mr. Henderson.

Are Pardons to Blame?

TRENCHANT denunciations have been written during the recent wave of indignation over crime in America criticizing the alleged sentimentality with which hardened criminals are turned loose on pardons or paroles sometimes to resume their depredations on society.

Let it be agreed that mere sirupy softness is out of place in prison discipline. Criminal tendencies call for stern treatment. Not coddling but justice is the keynote needed. Yet if a pardon and parole system is honestly and sensibly administered, its keynote is justice; there need be no coddling about it. Under decent supervision a pardon or parole is something to be genuinely earned by the prisoner through good behavior and evidence of reform.

If one will look into the cases recently complained of, he will find that the most flagrant ones are the result of releases granted in states where clemency is most a matter of political string-pulling and least a matter of justice.

Let us be fair to the pardon and parole system. There is danger that a valuable institution may suffer from overhasty and undiscerning criticism. It is not fair to brand the whole plan as a work of sentimentalism when the evils complained of are not due to sentimentality but to the venal avarice of political opportunists and their henchmen. Too often pardons —if not actually sold—are made a subject of special influence for which favored pleaders fill their pockets with gangsters' loot or the pitiful savings of prisoners' families.

If harpies have befouled an institution of justice, or if well-intentioned mistakes have been made within its portals, is it necessary to destroy that institution—and in this case destroy the hope of men who do learn their lesson before their sentences are out? Or is it more sensible to drive out the harpies and to strengthen the structure against their intrusion—in this case to place the administration of clemency beyond the reach of politics?

Teaching Economy

IN THE lush, lavish days of 1928-29, if anyone had suggested that a university establish a course on how to economize—in any field—the suggestion might have qualified as the joke of the month. But in the lean, if saner, year of 1933 such a suggestion not only has been made, but put into effect. New York University, in the summer session of its School of Education, is giving a "practicum on economics in school administration."

To this six weeks' special course have come from various parts of the country school superintendents, supervisors, principals, business managers, superintendents of buildings and grounds, engineers, janitors, and, yes, even a few members of boards of education.

This course has proved one of the most popular and practical of the current session. Lectures, special reading, informal discussions, demonstrations of materials and processes, exhibits and field trips have made the course anything but a vacation for the students. It was divided into six units, each covering a week. The six subjects were organization and general management, sources and protection of school funds, school programs and staff policies, purchase, care and use of school supplies and equipment, operation of school plant, and construction and maintenance of schools.

To give the course Dean Withers and Professor Dearborn drew not only upon the resources of their own academic faculty, but also outside experts in special fields. The basic idea of the course may be summed up: If we must economize—and we must—let's learn how to do it in the light of facts and experience; how to effect real economies and be in a position to defend our schools from bogus, short-sighted economies proposed by community pressure groups who seem to think it necessary to cut down the tree to get rid of a bad limb.

The university's experiment has much to commend it. As Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, its new president, remarked on taking over the reins the other day, there has been inflation in education as in everything else. Economy in the field of education—real economy based on the facts and not on public hysteria—would be a substantial contribution to economy in public administration generally. But it must be real economy and not mere penny pinching. From Chicago's experience with financing its schools, a writer in the current issue of the Forum magazine says that "only a people that had no conception of the place of education in its national life could contemplate the ruin of the next generation as the best remedy for governmental insolvency."

There will be no dissent from the proposition that economy is now necessary in education, nor, we take it, from the fact that education is not the only field where economy should be sought, taught and *learned*. Should New York and other universities start classes to teach saving in other branches of the public service? Could they get politicians, legislators and officials to register for a "practicum" as the school-teachers have in their field?

The British Post Office

TWO conclusions may be drawn from the record of the British Post Office during the last year, as presented by the Postmaster-General. It shows that signs of an upward move in British trade were already apparent last autumn; it also shows that a state department may become more efficient and enterprising when released from treasury interference.

The Post Office reflects with accuracy all the activities of the nation in written, telephoned and telegraphed communications. Its figures tend to go up when trade is improving (or when it is about to improve—for correspondence about new work is apt to precede the work itself), and down when trade is bad.

For many years before the world slump the postal revenue had shown an upward trend, but in 1930 the trend was reversed, and for nearly two years there was a small but almost unvarying decline. The turn of the tide was marked in September last. Postal revenues began to increase, presumably in anticipation of more actual trade, and during the early part of 1933 the rise had become considerable. The improvement in trade now apparent in increased employment was thus forecast nearly a year ago by the number of postage stamps sold.

The yearly figure is an impressive one—7,000,000,000 postage stamps. But since the British Post Office deals not only with delivery of letters, but also with telegraphs, telephones, money orders, the Post Office Savings Bank, wireless licenses and inter-Imperial wireless telegraphy, the figure of the turnover of its business is still more impressive—£760,000,000 a year.

It is thus evident that this commercial undertaking, conducted by a chief who is a member of the Government and responsible to Parliament, is one of the largest businesses in the world. The measure of its efficiency or inefficiency is a measure of the possibilities of a socialized concern. The fact that it made last year a record profit of £10,792,000 is not in itself an indication of success; for the control of an indispensable monopoly ought to insure its profits. It must be judged rather by the nature of the services it renders, by its capacity in expanding them when expansion or contraction can be influenced, by its enterprise, and by its merits as an employer of labor.

The workers are adequately though not highly paid, are comparatively secure in their employment, and receive pensions on retirement. The letter postage service has for many years claimed to be the most speedy and the most reliable in the world. The telephone services, on the other hand, have been open to severe criticism, and compare unfavorably with those of the United States. A few years ago many complaints were made about the conservatism of the Post Office; and its slowness in reequipment and in opening up and developing new services.

But recently there has been a distinct improvement. The department has rebuilt many of the post offices, established automatic telephone exchanges, got rid of irritating delays in installing new telephones, advertised the uses that may be made of combined telephone and telegraph activities, and has received praise from Signor Marconi for its pioneer work in making radio an efficient medium of world communications. England has been the first country to construct short-wave stations, using them for direct wireless telegraphic communication throughout the Empire.

This energy on the part of the post office shows that a state department is not necessarily, and in the nature of things, unenterprising in business. But it is impossible not to connect this new energy with recent changes that have been made in releasing the department from too much interference by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Formerly all its profits had to be handed over to the Chancellor, and all its accounts and proposals for new expenditure were meticulously examined by Treasury officials. Now it is allowed to retain some of its profits for new development, and the day-to-day scrutiny of details of expenditure by an outside body is abolished.

The recent successes of the Post Office afford a striking demonstration of the fact that if the state is to enter into business it must be through a body empowered to control its own administration. The Post Office is still a state department. But it is nearer, in character, than it was formerly to those semi-independent public utility corporations which the new Socialism is increasingly holding up as its ideal.

"Pidgin" English

MR. LIN YU-TANG, satirist, makes out an amusing case for lowly "pidgin," the language of Chinese treaty ports, as the "only respectable international language of the future." Basic English, supported by so many western scholars, does not compare in its possibilities with pidgin English, in Mr. Lin's opinion. He agrees with Mr. G. Bernard Shaw that the pidgin "no can" is a more expressive and more forceful expression than the "unable" of standard English. "When a lady says she is 'unable' to come, you have a suspicion she may change her mind and perhaps come after all, but when she replies to your request with an abrupt, clear-cut 'no can,' you know you have to reckon without her company."

Mr. Lin's fellow intellectuals have been prone to regard pidgin with contempt, but he finds it "a glorious language," ideally suited to its purpose of conveying ideas from one human being to another. It has the merits of Chinese, which Mr. Lin points out has been considered by philologists like Otto Jespersen and Gabelenz as the simplest, most advanced and most logical of languages.

Mr. Lin believes that the "whole trend of development of the English language has been steadily advancing toward the Chinese type. English commonsense has triumphed over grammatical nonsense and refused to see sex in a teacup or a writing desk, as modern French and German still do. It has practically abolished gender, and it has very nearly abolished case. It has now reached a stage where Chinese was perhaps 10,000 years ago."

Mr. Lin entertains himself by comparing the possibilities of pidgin as an international language with Prof. C. K. Ogden's Basic English, with its vocabulary of 850 words. In Basic the word "gramophone" must be circumlocuted as "a polished black disc with a picture of a dog in front of a horn," whereas in pidgin it becomes a "talking box." He finds that Basic is still at a loss to express "telescope" and "microscope," whereas pidgin has no difficulty. "Look-far-glass" and "show-small-glass" are unmistakable. Basic English, in its effort to reduce vocabulary, omits such words as "telegraph." But pidgin calls the telegraph "electric report," the telephone "electric talk," the cinema "electric picture" and the radio "no-wire electricity."

East and West already have found common ground in pidgin, and Mr. Lin sees no reason why the language which has been so useful in the past cannot be even more useful in future. Mr. Lin suggests that 450,000,000 use Chinese, so that a language which both English-speaking and Chinese-speaking people discover so easy to master holds more possibilities than any other. Meanwhile, pidgin English, like Topsy, "jes' grows," and, like Topsy, delights those who come in contact with it.

Editorial Notes

A Newcastle (Penna.) real estate operator tells of a tenant who telephoned: "I've had a 15 per cent wage increase and I believe I should share it with you. You can increase my rent $5 a month." Such incidents indicate that more than the letter of the National Recovery Act is being observed.

If he sighs for new worlds to conquer, the Ashland (Mass.) man who, after considerable experimentation with tomato and pepper plants has succeeded in evolving a new species, the pepomato, might try his hand at producing a pimentolive.

Keeping Civilian Conservation Corps camps open throughout the winter, as President Roosevelt proposes to do, will also solve the problem of disposing without waste of large quantities of firewood accumulated by forest clearing.

A governmental department sharing the general federal concern over large bills is the National Park Service, which is taking measures to prevent the threatened extinction of the pelican.

A Chinese March of Xenophon

IN NOVEMBER, 1932, the Japanese military crushed and scattered the armies of Generals Ma Chan-shan and Su Ping-wen in North Manchuria. The Chinese leaders with their staff officers retreated into Soviet Russia, and made their way back to China by slow stages through Europe and the Suez Canal, and were hailed as conquering heroes. But their armies of 75,000 men, whose courageous fighting had made the reputation of their generals, were not permitted to cross the Soviet borders, and for months nothing was known of their whereabouts. It was supposed in China that they had been scattered and absorbed into the farming population of Manchuria.

Seven months later, however, in June of this year, a cavalry unit of 1500 men appeared at Kalgan and joined the forces of General Feng Yu-hsiang. A few days later another cavalry unit of 4000 men reached Kalgan. From these men, who had helped Ma Chan-shan to make two determined stands against the Japanese, has come the story of a march of 3000 miles through hostile populations and arid deserts which may take rank with the epic marches of history.

Deserted by their leaders in midwinter, without supplies and inadequately clothed, the men of these two armies assembled their scattered forces at Manchuli in November, 1932, and appointed a council from the ranks to determine what they should do. They decided to make the 800-mile march to Urga, in Outer Mongolia, where they hoped to get help or employment. Since they must pass through arid lands and had no provisions, the armies broke up into smaller units with the understanding that each should make its way way as best it could to Urga.

Three months later two-thirds of the men who started from Manchuli had arrived in the neighborhood of Urga. One third had dropped out somewhere along the way. But the Urga authorities did not welcome them and warned them they must soon leave Outer Mongolia. After some discussion, the armies decided to telegraph General Feng Yu-hsiang, who had retired to Kalgan, offering their services. General Feng wired an acceptance of their offer.

Again the 50,000 men broke up into compact units, as it was impossible to feed a large army which had no commissariat. The second stage of the march from Urga to Kalgan was more severe than the first, across waterless deserts. For a great part of the way the marchers had to depend upon wild game and their beasts of burden for food. In their search for food and water, the soldiers had to make frequent detours which doubled the length of their march. Although the cavalry units walked most of the way, using their horses to carry food, they made better progress than the infantry, and reached Kalgan first.

The story of this march has aroused enthusiasm in China. Chinese writers compare it to "The Flight of a Tartar Tribe" described by Thomas de Quincey, and to the march of the Greek mercenaries detailed by Xenophon. Unfortunately there is one flaw in the modern epic. In heroic marches of the past, the leaders of armies have stayed with and guided their men, and not left them to fend for themselves as these Chinese generals did.

Perhaps the lack of *esprit de corps* in Chinese armies may be explained partially by the fact that no criticism was leveled against Generals Ma and Su for thus deserting their men, and that Government and people vied to do them honor upon their return from Europe, although it was known at that time what had happened to the courageous armies they had deserted. Until Chinese generals, like those of most armies, are expected to stay with their men in defeat as in victory, there will hardly be built up that tradition of leadership and loyalty to leaders which is necessary to a united nation.

D. B.

Company Towns in Pennsylvania

(Excerpts from speech of Judge M. A. Musmanno of the Allegheny County Court at a conference under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Security League)

THE company-controlled mining town is a black patch in the pattern of our municipal scheme of government. It is an anomaly in our civilization. It is a throw-back to the feudal days when towns and provinces were under the absolute power of barons and overlords.

It is scarcely realizable that in this enlightened age of popular government there are towns in America where the people are not only denied representation in their local government, but are prevented from registering any complaint against the despotism practiced by their masters.

We have now reached the point where something must be done about eradicating the so-called company town, where American citizens are denied the rights of free speech, public assemblage, freedom of association with others, freedom to move about from place to place without interference, freedom to carry on their lives as their own so long as they do not break the law or interfere with the rights of others—all rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States.

In an unincorporated mining town the coal company owns the houses in which the miners live, the store in which they are compelled to buy their food, frequently at excessive prices, the movie theater, if there is one, and so on. The school is sometimes a company-built project, and so is the church, with teachers and ministers being subsidized by the company. The roads leading through the town are private property. The company is responsible for whatever exists in the nature of public utility—the supply of water, the light, the sanitation, and so on. In some cases the towns are admirably run and the mining population has no cause to complain, but in many, and perhaps most, cases the water supply is bad, the streets are unclean, the moral conditions are not uplifting, and there is nothing the miner can do to improve the situation. If he complains he may lose his job and be compelled to move.

The domination which an employer exercises over his employee in a coal mining town is something that does not agree with our idea of American freedom. The leases which miners are compelled to sign in some cases are rather strange documents. One lease, used by a company in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, provides that the employee "shall not harbor or permit to use, occupy or otherwise be upon said premises, any person objectionable to the Company." It further provides that "said Employee shall upon notice and demand of the Company remove any person therefrom objectionable to the Company, and failing so to do the right of the said Employee and his family to so use and occupy said premises shall thereupon immediately cease and terminate." It will be observed by the wording of this lease the miner is practically compelled to ask the company officials whom he may invite to his home as guests.

The United States Coal Commission investigating conditions in mining towns throughout the country reported that miners in company-owned houses are not regarded as tenants, but as domestic servants in the household of their employer. The documents which pass as leases give the company control over the social life of the family.

I do not doubt that many of the troubles in the coal fields are the result of the cumulative impatience of the miners brought about through the horrible frustration which they must undoubtedly sense in seeing themselves denied in America so many of the rights guaranteed by the American Bill of Rights. I am speaking not only of conditions in Pennsylvania, but throughout the coal fields of the nation.

The dictatorial powers exercised by the coal company in closed towns are the trappings of absolute monarchies, and yet the Declaration of Independence eliminated royalty over one hundred and fifty years ago. The time is very propitious for the elimination of the company town.

I recommend to you that a committee be appointed to draft the section which should be added to the Coal Code so that the evils of the mining town may be consigned to the limbo of things never again to be resurrected.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Detestable Student Faddism

RECENT college developments in this country have been marked by disorders of a peculiarly reprehensible and contemptible kind.

For example, there was the riotous outbreak at Amherst, provoked by students of the Communist persuasion, who, according to the Associated Press, varied their wretched demonstration by burning an American flag. The Herald has always advocated full liberty of political opinion even among college men. But liberty of opinion must not be stretched to cover desecration of the cherished symbols of our nationality. . . .

Another scene of disorder occurred at the College of the City of New York when Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, delivered an open-air address in which he defended the participants in a pacifist rally and provoked a somewhat violent interference from a student body in his audience. . . .

The pacifist cult, as it has lately been paraded by certain types of college men, is utterly removed from every honest and earnest American movement for peace preservation and world disarmament.

Paradoxical as it may seem, these eccentric young men are no more or less than militant challengers in advance of the right or power of the Government to enlist them, in national emergencies, for their country's protection. . . . It is the right and privilege of these so-called pacifists to agitate to their hearts' content for the cause of universal, secured peace; but when they boldly proclaim their unwillingness to be ranked among their country's defenders, even against armed invasion by foreign forces, they are self-stigmatized as enemies of the Republic.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.*

The Birth of Prohibition

EARLY in the 1800's, when Lyman Beecher was minister of the Congregational Church in Litchfield, Connecticut, he went to two ordinations in succession where the reverend members drank heavily. The ministerial society actually furnished the drinks; they were "on the house." Beecher commented that "The sideboards with the spillings of water and sugar and liquor looked and smelled like the bar of a very active grog shop." While none of the ministers were really drunk, many were considerably exhilarated. He resolved never to attend another such affair.

Not long after, Lyman Beecher went to preach in a hamlet near Litchfield in connection with his incessant revival activities. As was his custom, he went to the house of a promising young man who had actively helped him. He found the young wife in tears of despair and the husband in bed—drunk. Hurrying home, in a white heat of indignation, Beecher wrote six sermons against drinking which he preached on successive Sundays. They were later published, translated into many languages, and widely circulated in this country and abroad.

In the concluding sermon, he asked what the remedy is for intemperance, and answered, "It is the banishment of ardent spirits from the list of lawful articles of commerce by a correct and efficient public sentiment such as has turned slavery out of half of our land and will yet expel it from the world."

Thus was the American temperance movement launched.—LYMAN BEECHER STOWE, in the August *Atlantic Monthly.*

Rough Treatment

THIS is the time of year to expect some country constable, prowling in the supposed performance of his duty, to pounce upon a patch of small boys bathing in a state of nature. Such a case was reported recently. The police wagon was called and 15 boys of various ages were transported to the station house.

Although the swimming hole, where bathing suits were not worn, is one of the ancient shrines to which boys of all tribes and races have always resorted, it is not intended to argue here the cult of nudism. Another question is of far greater importance.

However dreadful it may be to have boys naked out of doors, it is far worse for grownups to nab the lot and put them into a patrol car. In most of the civilized countries of the world the representative of the law would do no more than take the names of the lads. The magistrate would then proceed to an interview with the parents.

Unfortunately that is not the American way. Instead of dealing with the matter on a basis of common sense, the heavy hand of the law is placed upon the supposed culprit. He and his fellows are treated as though they belonged in the group of public enemies.

This is not what Americanization should be. It scars the minds of the lads. If, later, they turn out to be orderly citizens it is not because the authorities helped them. Decent treatment is required to make the best of boys.—*Boston Globe.*

An Unpaid Servant

HAS anyone ever calculated what the dog—sheep dog, cow dog, cattle dog—is worth to New Zealand farming? His services are unpaid; he may even be unfed, or at any rate but half fed. He does what neither man nor machine can do. "Wirihana" writes to the New Zealand Railways Magazine concerning a collie, "Glen," that regularly rounded up the cows on a dairy farm. One day he also rounded up the dozen or so sheep kept on the place. Wondering why, and being attracted by the excited manner of the dog, his owner (after counting the flock and finding one missing) followed "Glen's" lead to an open drain where he rescued the missing sheep which had fallen in and nearly drowned. The conclusion he arrived at was that "Glen," with a dog's sense of reasoning, brought the sheep together—a thing he had never done before—as that the fact of one missing could be detected.—*Wellington (N. Z.) Evening Post.*